



भारत का राजपत्र

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No. 43]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1973/KARTIKA 5, 1895

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

(रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और (संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को छोड़कर)

केन्द्रीय प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जारी किये गये विधिक प्रादेश और अधिसूचनाएं

Statutory orders and notifications issued by the Ministries of the Government of India

(other than the Ministry of Defence) by Central Authorities

(other than the Administration of Union Territories)

उप-राष्ट्रपति सचिवालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 1973

VICE-PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1973

का. आ. 3031.—भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय, चंडीगढ़ के कुलाधिपति की हॉसियत से पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम की धारा 17 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, प्रोफेसर आर. पी. बम्बाह, इस विश्वविद्यालय के उन्नत गणित केन्द्र के निदेशक, का साधारण पार्षद के पद से त्यागपत्र स्वीकार करते हैं।

अग्रिम, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उपधारा (1) (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, कुलाधिपति, पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय के वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसर तथा उन्नत भू-विज्ञान केन्द्र के निदेशक, डा. आर. सी. पाण्डे को प्रोफेसर आर. पी. बम्बाह के स्थान पर साधारण पार्षद मनोनीत करते हैं।

[सं. वी. पी. एस./पी. यू./73]

वि. फडके, भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति के सचिव

S.O. 3031.—The Vice-President of India, in his capacity as the Chancellor of Panjab University, Chandigarh, has in exercise of his powers under Sub-Section (1) of Section 17, of the Panjab University Act, accepted the resignation of Professor R. P. Bambah, Director of Advanced Centre in Mathematics at the University from Ordinary Fellowship of the Panjab University, Chandigarh.

Further, in exercise of his powers under Sub-Section (1) (j) of Section 13 of the Panjab University Act, the Chancellor is pleased to nominate Dr. I. C. Pande, Senior Professor and Director of the Advanced Centre of Geology, at the Panjab University, as Ordinary Fellow vice Professor R. P. Bambah.

[No. VPS/PU/73]

V. PHADKE, Secy. to the Vice President of India

भारत निर्वाचन आयोग

नई दिल्ली, 4 अक्टूबर, 1973

राष्ट्रिय-पत्र

का. आ. 3032.—भारत के राजपत्र भाग-दो खंड 3, उब-खंड (2) तारीख 2 जून, 1973 के पृष्ठ संख्याएँ 1343 से 1949 तक में का. आ.

1514 से 1527 तक के रूप में प्रकाशित निर्वाचन आयोग के आदेशों/अधिसूचना में :—

- (1) पृष्ठ संख्याएं 1943 और 1945 में, क्र. आ. 1514 और 1519 में प्रत्येक के अन्त में "आदेश से, ए. एन. सैन, सचिव" अन्तः स्थापित किया जाए ;
- (2) पृष्ठ संख्याएं 1944 और 1948 में, क्र. आ. 1515 और 1522 में प्रत्येक के अन्त में "आदेश से, बी. नागसुब्रमण्यन, सचिव" अन्तः स्थापित किया जाए, और
- (3) पृष्ठ संख्या 1949 में, क्र. आ. 1526 और 1527 में प्रत्येक के अंत में आने वाले "ए. एन. सैन, सचिव" और "बी. एन. भारद्वाज, सचिव" अक्षरों और शब्दों के ऊपर "आदेश से" अन्तः स्थापित किया जाए।

[संख्या आ. प्र.नि.व. सं./99/72]

आई. के. के. मैनन, अवर सचिव

ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA

New Delhi, the 4th October, 1973

ERRATA

S.O. 3032.—In the Election Commission's Orders Notification published as S.Os. 1514-1527 at pages 1943-1949 in the Gazette of India, Part II-Section 3, sub-section (ii), dated the 2nd June, 1973 :—

- (i) at pages 1943 & 1945, at the end of each of S.Os. 1514 & 1519, insert;
"By order,
A. N. SEN, Secretary";
- (ii) at pages 1944 & 1946, at the end of each of S.Os. 1515 & 1522, insert;
"By order,
V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secretary"; and
- (iii) at page 1949, in each of S.Os. 1526 & 1527, insert:
"By order", above the letters and words 'A. N. SEN, Secretary and 'B. N. BHARDWAJ, Secretary.' occurring at the end.

[No. AP-LA/99/72]

I. K. K. MENON, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्र. आ. 3033.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 का 43) की धारा 13 के अन्तर्गत (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत निर्वाचन आयोग, महाराष्ट्र सरकार के परामर्श से श्री. के. ए. गफूर, सचिव महाराष्ट्र सरकार, सामान्य प्रशासन विभाग को, उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से अगले आदेशों तक, श्री निजामुद्दीन अहमद के स्थान पर महाराष्ट्र राज्य के लिए मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी के रूप में एतद्वारा नाम निर्देशित करता है।

[सं. 154/महा./73]

बी. एन. भारद्वाज, सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1973

S.O. 3033.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13A of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950), the Election Commission of India, in consultation with the Government of Maharashtra, hereby nominates Shri K. A. Gafoor, Secretary to Government, General Administration Department, as the Chief Electoral Officer for the State of Maharashtra from the date he assumes charge

of that Office and until further orders vice Shri Nizamuddin Ahmed.

[No. 154/MT/73]

B. N. BHARDWAJ, Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 20 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्र. आ. 3034.—लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 (1951 का 43) की धारा 22 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्वाचन आयोग एतद्वारा निर्देश देता है कि उसकी अधिसूचना सं. 434/गुज./71, तारीख 2 दिसम्बर, 1971 में निम्नीलिखित संशोधन और किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिसूचना में संलग्न सारणी के स्तंभ 2 में मधु सं. 14-सबरकंठा के सामने विद्यमान प्रविष्टि सं. 7 के स्थान पर "विशेष भूमि अर्जन ऑफिसर, हिममत नगर" प्रविष्टि प्रतिस्थापित की जाएगी।

[सं. 434/गुज./72]

बी. नागसुब्रमण्यन, सचिव

New Delhi, 20th October, 1973

S.O. 3034.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (43 of 1951), the Election Commission hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its notification No. 434/GJ/71, dated the 2nd December, 1971, namely :—

In column 2 of the Table appended to the said notification, for the existing entry numbered 7 against item 14 the entry "Special Land Acquisition Officer, Himatnagar" shall be substituted.

[No. 434/GJ/72]

V. NAGASUBRAMANIAN, Secy.

बिधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय

(कम्पनी कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्र. आ. 3035.—एकाधिकार एवं निबन्धनकारी व्यापार प्रथा अधिनियम, 1969 (1969 का 54) की धारा 28 की उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा मैसर्स एम्. एम्. एम्. कम्पनी लिमिटेड के—कीर्तित अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरण (पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र संख्या 557/1970 दिनांक 12 नवम्बर, 1970) के निरस्तीकरण के अधिसूचित करती है।

[संख्या 22/29/72-एम.-2]

इ. ला. नागपाल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE & COMPANY AFFAIRS
(Department of Company Affairs)

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1973

S.O. 3035.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (54 of 1969), the Central Government hereby notifies the cancellation of the registration of M/s. ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED under the said Act (Certificate of Registration No. 557/70 dated the 12th November, 1970).

[No. 22/29/72-M(II)]

I. L. NAGPAL, Under Secy.

भारत मंत्रालय

(राजस्व और बीमा विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 जुलाई, 1973

आय-कर

का. आ. 3036.—आय-कर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 80 ब द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार नीचे वर्णित संस्था को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है।

संस्था

इण्टरनेशनल काउंसिल आन सोशल वेल्फेयर, न्यूयार्क।

[सं. 420 (फा. सं. 167/66/71-एफटीडी)]

एम. एल. चौधरी, उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue and Insurance)

New Delhi, the 20th July, 1973

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 3036.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80R of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the institution mentioned below for the purposes of the said section.

INSTITUTION

International Council Social ON Welfare, New York.

[No. 420 (F. No. 167/66/71-FTD)]

M. L. CHOUDHRY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 1973

आय-कर

का. आ. 3037.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे वर्णित संस्था को, भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद्, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (3) के प्रयोजनों के लिए 1-4-1973 से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इस शर्त के अधीन रहते हुए अनुमोदित किया गया है कि उक्त संस्था ऐसी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भारतीय समाज विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् को प्रस्तुत करे, जिसमें इस छूट के अधीन प्राप्त निधियों का लेखा और वे

अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम, जिसके लिए ऐसी निधियाँ का उपयोग किया गया हैं, उपवर्णित हों।

संस्था

मैनेजमेंट डेवलपमेंट इंस्टिट्यूट, नई दिल्ली।

[सं. 462 फा. सं. 203/14/73-आई टी ए-2]

New Delhi, the 7th September, 1973

INCOME-TAX

S.O. 3037.—It is hereby notified for general information that the institution mentioned below has been approved by Indian Council of Social Science Research, the prescribed authority for the purposes of clause (iii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for a period of five years with effect from 1-4-1973 subject, however, to the condition that the said Institution would submit to I.C.S.S.R. an annual report setting forth an account of the funds received under this exemption and the research programmes for which such funds are utilised.

INSTITUTION

Management Development Institute, New Delhi.

[No. 462 (F. No. 203/14/73-ITA. II)]

आयकर

का. आ. 3038.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे वर्णित संस्था को, भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद्, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (2) के प्रयोजनों के लिए अनुमोदित किया गया है।

संस्था

इण्डियन कॉलेज आफ एलर्जी एण्ड अप्लाइड इम्यूनोलॉजी, न्यू दिल्ली।

[सं. 463 (फा. सं. 203/41/73-आई टी ए-2)]

टी. पी. ज़ुनज़ुनवाला, उप-सचिव

Income-Tax

S.O. 3038.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Institution mentioned below has been approved by the Indian Council of Medical Research, the prescribed authority for the purposes of clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

INSTITUTION

Indian College of Allergy and Applied Immunology, New Delhi.

[No. 463 (F. No. 203/41/73-ITA. II)]

T. P. JHUNJHUNWALA, Dy. Secy.

(बैंकिंग विभाग)

रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया

नई दिल्ली, 16 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्रा० आ० 3039.—रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में मितम्बर, 1973 की 21 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिये लेखा
वर्ष विभाग

वेयताएँ	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	20,32,32,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुलियन :		
संचलन में नोट	5422,05,95,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ	182,53,08,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ		
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियाँ	177,36,80,000	
जारी किये गये					
कुल नोट		5442,38,27,000	जोड़		359,89,88,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		12,75,89,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रति-		
			भूतियाँ		5069,72,50,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे		
			वाणिज्य-पत्र		
कुल वेयताएँ		5442,38,27,000	कुल आस्तियाँ		5442,38,27,000

आर० के० हजारी, उप-गवर्नर

21 सितम्बर, 1973 को रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

वेयताएँ	रुपये	आस्तियाँ	रुपये
शुद्धता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	20,32,32,000
प्रारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,46,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	239,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल	3,49,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000	(क) देशी	27,43,80,000
		(ख) विदेशी	
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	205,00,00,000	(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	883,25,17,000
जमा राशियाँ:—		विदेशों में रखा हुआ मुद्रा बाकाया*	258,50,64,000
(क) सरकारी		निवेश**	152,87,94,000
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	55,94,16,000	ऋण और अग्रिम:—	
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	11,77,25,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	
(ख) बैंक		(ii) राज्य सरकारों को†	54,64,90,000
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक ‡	671,62,43,000	ऋण और अग्रिम:—	
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	14,18,11,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को†	14,23,00,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,27,18,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को†	191,84,51,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	51,60,000	(iii) दूसरों को	2,40,33,000
(ग) अन्य	76,90,30,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
देय बिल	96,82,70,000	(क) ऋण और अग्रिम:—	
अन्य वेयताएँ	352,94,60,000	(i) राज्य सरकारों को	66,39,16,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	17,03,91,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को	
		(iv) कृषि पुर्णवित्त निगम को	34,50,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेचरों में निवेश	11,26,63,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से ऋण और अग्रिम	
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	61,29,64,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से	
		ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	129,09,35,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये बाडो/ डिबेचरों में निवेश	
		अन्य आस्तियाँ	40,79,08,000
रुपये	1965,98,33,000	रुपये	1965,98,33,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियाँ शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

†राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को दिये गये अस्थायी ओवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

‡रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को मोयादी बिलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 25,00,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

§राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

(Department of Banking)
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
New Delhi, the 16th October, 1973

S. O. 3039—An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 21st day of September 1973

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	20,32,32,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	5422,05,95,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,08,000	
Total Notes issued		5442,38,27,000	(b) Held outside India	
			Foreign Securities	177,36,80,000	
			Total		359,89,88,000
			Rupee Coin		12,75,89,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5069,72,50,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper
Total Liabilities		5442,38,27,000	Total Assets		5442,38,27,000

Dated the 26th day of September 1973.

R. K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor.

Statement of the Affairs of Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st September 1973.

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	20,32,32,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	4,46,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	239,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,49,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	85,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	205,00,00,000	(a) Internal	27,43,80,000
Deposits:—		(b) External
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	883,25,17,000
(i) Central Government	55,94,16,000	Balances Held Abroad*	258,50,64,000
(ii) State Governments	11,77,25,000	Investments**	152,87,94,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	671,62,43,000	(i) Central Government
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	14,18,11,000	(ii) State Governments (a)	54,64,90,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,27,18,000	Loans and advances to:—	
(iv) Other Banks	51,60,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	14,23,00,000
(c) Others	76,90,30,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks†	191,84,51,000
Bills Payable	96,82,70,000	(iii) Others	2,40,33,000
Other Liabilities	352,94,60,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) State Governments	66,39,16,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	17,03,91,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	34,50,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	11,26,63,000
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	61,29,64,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	129,09,35,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank
		Other Assets	40,79,08,000
	Rupees		Rupees
	1965,98,33,000		1965,98,33,000

*Including Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

(a) Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 25,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 26th day of September 1973.

R. K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor.

[No. F. 1 (1)73 BO.-I]

का०आ० 3040.—रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में अक्टूबर, 1973 की 5 तारीख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिए लेखा विभाग

देयताएँ	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुये नोट	29,94,57,000		सोने का सिक्का और मुलियत :— (क) भारत में रखा हुआ (ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ	182,53,08,000	
संचालन में नोट	5511,32,60,000		विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	148,93,31,000	
जारी किये गये कुल नोट		5541,27,17,000	जोड़		331,46,39,000
			रुपये का सिक्का		11,65,11,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रति- भूतियां		5198,15,67,000
			देशी विनिमय बिल और दूसरे वाणिज्य पत्र		..
कुल देयताएँ		5541,27,17,000	कुल आस्तियां		5541,27,17,000

दिनांक 10 अक्टूबर, 1973

प्रार० के० हजारी, उप-गवर्नर

5 अक्टूबर, 1973 को रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकलाप का विवरण

देयताएँ	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
चुक्ता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	29,94,57,000
प्रारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	3,12,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	239,00,00,000	छोटा सिक्का	3,48,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000	खरीदे गये और भुनाये गये बिल:— (क) देशी (ख) विदेशी (ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	32,50,56,000 .. 966,79,12,000
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि	205,00,00,000	विदेशों में रखा हुआ ऋण*	277,77,69,000
जमा राशियाँ :—		निवेश**	75,08,41,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	58,35,70,000	(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	15,93,49,000	(ii) राज्य सरकारों को	82,23,35,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	831,52,78,000	(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को	38,87,77,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	14,37,89,000	(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	214,20,29,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,91,44,000	(iii) दूसरों को	1,65,20,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	85,61,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से	
		ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
		(i) राज्य सरकारों को	66,93,86,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	16,98,66,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को	
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम को	34,30,00,000
(ग) अन्य	71,93,56,000	(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के डिबेंचरों में निवेश	11,26,63,000
		राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से	
		ऋण और अग्रिम	
वेय बिल	57,41,40,000	राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	61,10,12,000
अन्य देयताएँ	348,11,48,000	राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से	
		ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	129,09,35,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी किये गये ऋण/डिबेंचरों में निवेश	
		अन्य आस्तियां	43,59,17,000
रुपये	2082,43,35,000	रुपये	2082,43,35,000

*नकदी, प्राथमिक जमा और सरकारालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।
†राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि से पवन ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को किये गये अस्थायी ऋणरूपापद शामिल हैं।

‡रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को सीमादी विलों पर अग्रिम दिये गये 7,00,00,000/- रुपये शामिल हैं।

§राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (दीर्घकालीन क्रियाएँ) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्थिरीकरण) निधि से प्रवस ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

प्रार० के० हजारी, उप-गवर्नर

तारीख: 10 अक्टूबर, 1973

[सं० 1(1)/73-बी०ओ०1]

S.O. 3040.—An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 5th day of October 1973.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	29,94,57,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	5511,32,60,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,08,000	
Total Notes issued		5541,27,17,000	(b) Held outside India	..	
			Foreign Securities	148,93,31,000	
			TOTAL		331,46,39,000
			Rupee Coin		11,65,11,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5198,15,67,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		..
Total Liabilities		5541,27,17,000	Total Assets		5541,27,17,000

Dated the 10th October, 1973.

R.K. HAZARI, Dy. Governor.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 5th October, 1973

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid Up	5,00,00,000	Notes	29,94,57,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	3,12,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	239,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,48,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	85,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	205,00,00,000	(a) Internal	32,50,56,000
Deposits:—		(b) External	..
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	966,79,12,000
(i) Central Government	56,35,70,000	Balance Held Abroad*	277,77,69,000
(ii) State Governments	15,93,49,000	Investments**	75,08,41,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	831,52,78,000	(i) Central Government	..
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	14,37,89,000	(ii) State Governments @	82,23,35,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,91,44,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
(iv) Other Banks	85,61,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks†	38,87,77,000
(c) Others	71,93,56,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks‡	214,20,29,000
Bills Payable	57,41,40,000	(iii) Others	1,65,20,000
Other Liabilities	348,11,48,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) State Governments	66,95,86,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	16,98,66,000
		(iii) Central Land Mortgage Banks	..
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	34,30,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	..
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	11,26,63,000
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	..
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	61,10,12,000
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	129,09,35,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	..
		Other Assets	43,59,17,000
	Rupees 2082,43,35,000		Rupees 2082,43,35,000

*Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and Short-term Securities.

**Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

@Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

†Includes Rs. 7,00,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4)(c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

‡Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund.

Dated the 10th day of October 1973.

R.K. HAZARI Dy. Governor.

[No. F 1(1)/73—B.O.-1]

का० प्रा० 3041-रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम, 1934 के अनुसरण में मितम्बर, 1973 को 28 सारोख को समाप्त हुए सप्ताह के लिये लेखा

रुपू विभाग

वेयताएं	रुपये	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये	रुपये
बैंकिंग विभाग में रखे हुए नोट	24,66,24,000		सोने का सिक्का और बुनियातः—		
संचलन में नोट	5418,53,76,000		(क) भारत में रखा हुआ .	187,53,08,000	
			(ख) भारत के बाहर रखा हुआ .	..	
			विदेशी प्रतिभूतियां	148,93,31,000	
			जोड़		331,46,39,000
जारा किये गये कुल नोट	5443,20,00,000		रुपये का सिक्का .		13,54,14,000
			भारत सरकार की रुपया प्रति-		
			भूतियां		5098,15,47,000
			देशी विनियम बिल और दूसरे		
			वाणिज्य-पत्र		..
कुल वेयताएं	5443,20,00,000		कुल आस्तियां		5443,20,00,000

तारीख : 3 अक्टूबर, 1973

28 मितम्बर, 1973 को रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के बैंकिंग विभाग के कार्यकाल का विवरण

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

वेयताएं	रुपये	आस्तियां	रुपये
चुक्ता पूंजी	5,00,00,000	नोट	24,66,24,000
प्रारक्षित निधि	150,00,00,000	रुपये का सिक्का	4,26,000
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		छोटा सिक्का	3,22,000
(बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	239,00,00,000	खरीदे और भुनाये गये बिल	
राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण		(क) देशी	32,78,26,000
(स्विचरीकरण) निधि	85,00,00,000	(ख) विदेशी	..
राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण		(ग) सरकारी खजाना बिल	896,46,78,000
(बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि	205,00,00,000	चिदेकों में रखा हुआ धनाया*	275,35,90,000
जमा राशियां :—		निवेश**	195,12,58,000
(क) सरकारी		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) केन्द्रीय सरकार	71,74,96,000	(1) केन्द्रीय सरकार को	..
(ii) राज्य सरकारें	9,70,69,000	(2) राज्य सरकारों को	47,19,96,000
(ख) बैंक		ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
(i) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक	744,56,27,000	(1) अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंक को	39,37,02,000
(ii) अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	13,41,90,000	(2) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	206,92,14,000
(iii) गैर अनुसूचित राज्य सहकारी बैंक	1,30,27,000	(3) दूसरों को	1,77,95,000
(iv) अन्य बैंक	51,13,000	राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं)	
(ग) अन्य	81,03,72,000	निधि से ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
वेय बिल	100,98,97,000	(क) ऋण और अग्रिम :—	
अन्य वेयताएं	377,08,53,000	(i) राज्य सरकारों को	66,95,86,000
		(ii) राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को	17,00,54,000
		(iii) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों को	..
		(iv) कृषि पुनर्निर्माण निगम को	34,50,00,000
		(ख) केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों के	
		डिबेंचरों में निवेश राष्ट्रीय	
		कृषि ऋण (स्विचरीकरण) निधि	
		से ऋण और अग्रिम	11,26,63,000
		राज्य सहकारी बैंकों को ऋण और अग्रिम	61,17,60,000
		राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (बीर्ष-	
		कालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से	
		ऋण, अग्रिम और निवेश	
		(क) विकास बैंक को ऋण और अग्रिम	129,09,36,000
		(ख) विकास बैंक द्वारा जारी	
		किये गये बांडो/डिबेंचरों में निवेश	..
		अन्य आस्तियां	44,62,13,000
रुपये	2084,36,44,000	रुपये	2084,36,44,000

*नकदी, आवधिक जमा और अल्पकालीन प्रतिभूतियां शामिल हैं।

**राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि में से किये गये निवेश शामिल नहीं हैं।

†राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों को किये गये अस्थायी ओवरड्राफ्ट शामिल हैं।

‡रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया अधिनियम की धारा 17(4)(ग) के अधीन अनुसूचित वाणिज्य बैंकों को निम्नलिखित बिलों पर अग्रिम किये गये 5,25,00,000 रुपये शामिल हैं।

@राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (बीर्षकालीन क्रियाएं) निधि और राष्ट्रीय कृषि ऋण (स्विचरीकरण) निधि से प्रदत्त ऋण और अग्रिम शामिल नहीं हैं।

तारीख 3 अक्टूबर, 1973

एस० जगन्नाथन, गवर्नर

[सं० का० 1(1)/73 बी०प्रो० 1]

च०ब० मोरघन्वानी, अवर सचिव,

S.O. 3041.—An Account pursuant to the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934, for the week ended the 28th day of September 1973.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	24,66,24,000		Gold Coin and Bullion:—		
Notes in circulation	5418,53,76,000		(a) Held in India	182,53,08,000	
Total Notes issued		5443,20,00,000	(b) Held outside India	—	
			Foreign Securities	148,93,31,000	
			TOTAL		331,46,39,000
			Rupee Coin		13,58,14,000
			Government of India Rupee Securities		5098,15,47,000
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		—
Total Liabilities		5443,20,00,000	Total Assets		5443,20,00,000

Delhi, the 3rd., October, 1973.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India Banking Department as on 28th September, 1973

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital Paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	24,66,24,000
Reserve Fund	150,00,00 000	Rupee Coin	4,26,000
National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	239,00,00,000	Small Coin	3,22,000
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	85,00,00,000	Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	205,00,00,000	(a) Internal	32,78,26,000
Deposits:—		(b) External	
(a) Government		(c) Government Treasury Bills	896,46,79,000
(i) Central Government	71,74,96,000	Balances Held Abroad*	275,35,90,000
(ii) State Government	9,70,69,000	Investments**	195,12,58,000
(b) Banks		Loans and Advances to:—	
(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks	744,56,27,000	(i) Central Government	
(ii) Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	13,41,90,000	(ii) State Governments†	47,19,96,000
(iii) Non-Scheduled State Co-operative Banks	1,30,27,000	Loans and Advances to:—	
(iv) Other Banks	51,13,000	(i) Scheduled Commercial Banks‡	39,37,02,000
(c) Others	81,03,72,000	(ii) State Co-operative Banks @	206,92,14,000
Bills Payable	100,98,97,000	(iii) Others	1,77,95,000
Other liabilities	377,08,53,000	Loans, Advances and Investments from National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to:—	
		(i) State Governments	66,95,86,000
		(ii) State Co-operative Banks	17,00,54,000
		(iii) Central land Mortgage Banks	
		(iv) Agricultural Refinance Corporation	34,50,00,000
		(b) Investment in Central Land Mortgage Bank Debentures	11,26,63,000
		Loans and Advances from National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	
		Loans and Advances to State Co-operative Banks	61,17,60,000
		Loans, Advances and Investments from National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund	
		(a) Loans and Advances to the Development Bank	129,09,36,000
		(b) Investment in bonds/debentures issued by the Development Bank	
		Other Assets	44,62,13,000
Rupees	2084,36,44,000	Rupees	2084,36,44,000

* Includes Cash, Fixed Deposits and short-term Securities.

** Excluding Investments from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund and the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund.

† Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund, but including temporary overdrafts to State Governments.

‡ Includes Rs. 5,25,00,000 advanced to scheduled commercial banks against usance bills under Section 17(4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

@ Excluding Loans and Advances from the National Agricultural Credit (Long Term Operations) fund and the national agricultural credit stabilisation, fund

Dated the 3rd October, 1973.

S. JAGANNATHAN, Governor

[No.F.1(1)/73-BO.]

C.W. MIRCHANDANI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3042.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबन्धक और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (ख) (1) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, श्री बिकास चन्द्र दास गुप्त के स्थान पर श्री एच. सी. देसाई, विशेष सहायक, ब्रैबोर्न रोड शांच, देना बैंक, कलकत्ता, को उक्त बैंक के कर्मचारियों, जो कि कर्मकार हैं, का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए, 28 सितम्बर, 1973 से प्रारंभ होने वाली और 10 दिसम्बर, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली अवधि के लिए देना बैंक के निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती हैं।

[सं. फा. 9-4/46/73-बी ओ. 1]

डी. एम. सुकथनकर, निदेशक।

New Delhi, the 28th September, 1973

S.O. 3042.—In pursuance of sub-clause (b) (i) of clause 3, of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government, hereby appoints Shri H. C. Desai, Special Assistant, Brabourne Road Branch, Dena Bank, Calcutta, as a Director of Dena Bank for the period commencing on 28th September, 1973 and ending with 10th December, 1973, to represent employees of the said Bank who are workmen, vice Shri Bikas Chandra Das Gupta.

[No. F. 9-4/46/73-BO. 1]

D. M. SUKTHANKAR, Director.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3043.—विदेशी मुद्रा विनियम अधिनियम 1973 (1973 का 46 वां) की धारा 1 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार एतद्वारा पहली जनवरी, 1974 को उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की सभी धाराएं लागू किए जाने की तारीख नियत करती हैं।

[संख्या 1/72/ई. सी./73]

एस. कृष्णास्वामी, संयुक्त सचिव।

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 27th October, 1973

S.O. 3043.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (46 of 1973), the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st day of January, 1974, as the date on which all sections of the said Act shall come into force.

[No. 1/72/EC/73]

S. KRISHNASWAMI, Jt. Secy.

सीमाशुल्क तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क, शिलांग

शिलांग, 14 सितम्बर, 1973

(केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क)

का. आ. 3044.—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 5 के अधीन प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं इस समाहर्ता-कार्यालय के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के सहायक-समाहर्ता

के ऑहदे के तथा इससे ऊपर के ऑहदे के अधिकारियों को, अपने-अपने अधिकार-क्षेत्रों के भीतर, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क नियमावली, 1944 के नियम 173-एम के अन्तर्गत समाहर्ता की शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने का एतद्वारा अधिकार देता हूँ।

[सं. 3/के.उ.शु./73]

एच. आर. सीएम, समाहर्ता।

CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE SHILLONG

Shillong, the 14th September, 1973

(Central Excises)

S.O. 3044.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon me under rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise officers of and above the rank of an Assistant Collector of Central Excise of this Collectorate, to exercise within their respective jurisdictions, the powers of Collector under Rule 173-M of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[No. 3/CE/73.]

H. R. SYIEM, Collector.

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क समाहर्तालय, इलाहाबाद

इलाहाबाद, 20 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3045.—केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम द्वारा दी गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं इस अधिसूचना द्वारा इलाहाबाद के केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क समाहर्तालय में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के उन अधिकारियों को जो केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क के सहायक समाहर्ता से कम श्रेणी के नहीं हैं, इस बात के लिए प्राधिकृत करता हूँ कि वे अपने-अपने कार्यक्षेत्रों के भीतर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क नियमावली 1944 के नियम 173 एम का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

[सं. 3/के.उ.शु./1973 (पत्र सं. 4(16)270-नीति/73)]

ज्योतिर्मय दत्ता, समाहर्ता

CENTRAL EXCISE COLLECTORATE, ALLAHABAD

Allahabad, the 20th September, 1973

S.O. 3045.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Rule 5 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, I hereby authorise the officers not below the rank of an Assistant Collector of Central Excise in the Allahabad Central Excise Collectorate, to exercise within their respective Jurisdictions, the powers of the Collector under Rule 173-M of the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[No 3/CE/1973 (F. No IV (16) 270-POL/73)]

J. DATTA, Collector.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1973

S.O. 3046.—In clause 2 of the notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Foreign Trade No. S.O. 428, dated the 31st January, 1973, published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii) at page 628:

The word "for" may be substituted by the word "after".

[F. No. 17(6)/72-Tex(i)]

DAULAT RAM, Under Secy.

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय

प्रादेश

नई दिल्ली, 27 अक्तूबर, 1973

का०प्रा० 3047.—यतः भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के विकास के लिए भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मानव केशों से संबंधित अधिसूचना सं० का०प्रा० 1608, तारीख 3 मई, 1968 में संशोधित करने के लिए कतिपय प्रस्ताव निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 11 के उप-नियम (2) की अपेक्षानुसार, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० का०प्रा० 457, तारीख 17 फरवरी, 1973 के अन्तर्गत भारत के राजपत्र, भाग 2 खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (2), तारीख 17 फरवरी, 1973 में पृष्ठ 642 तथा 643 पर प्रकाशित किए गए थे, जिनमें उन सभी व्यक्तियों से, जिनका उनसे प्रभावित होना सम्भाव्य था, उस प्रादेश के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन से तीन दिन के भीतर आक्षेप और सुझाव मांगे गए थे ;

और यतः उक्त राजपत्र की प्रतियां जनता को 17 फरवरी, 1973 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और यतः उक्त प्रारूप के सम्बन्ध में जनता से प्राप्त आक्षेपों तथा सुझावों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विचार कर लिया है ।

अतः, अब, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 6 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं० 1608, तारीख 3 मई, 1968 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना में, उपाबंध के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित उपाबंध रखा जाएगा ।

उपाबंध

मानव केशों के लिए विनिर्देश

क—विनिर्देश:— मानवकेश की छटन (टुक्कू) से भिन्न मानव केश पूर्णतया तैयार किए हुए (दोनों ओर से मुलभाए हुए), अच्छी तरह से धुले हुए, सुखाए हुए तथा तेल, बसा जूँधो, रसायन तथा अन्य अशुद्धताओं से रहित तथा दोनों सिरों से कटे हुए होंगे । मानव केश की छटन (टुक्कू) की वशा में वह अच्छी तरह से धुनी हुई, सुखाई हुई तथा तेल, बसा गंदगी, जूँधो, रसायन तथा अन्य अशुद्धताओं से रहित होगी । मानव केश जिनके अन्तर्गत मानव केश की छटन (टुक्कू) भी है निर्यात-कर्त्ता को घोषणा के अनुसार इसके नीचे दिए गए विनिर्देश के अनुरूप होंगे:—

क्रम सं०	श्रेणी आकार	बडल की लम्बाई	केशों की लम्बाई	मह्यता
1.	2	3	4	5
1. मानव केश की छटन (टुक्कू)			10. से० मी० (4") से कम	10.2 से० मी० (4") से अधिक वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
2. 5.1 से० मी० - 10.2 से० मी० (2"-4")		10.2 से० मी० (4.0"), लेकिन 12.7 से० मी० (5.0") से कम	5.1 से० मी० (2.0") लेकिन 12.7 से० मी० (5.0") से कम	10.2 से० मी० (4") से कम वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
3. 7.6 से० मी० - 12.4 से० मी० (3"-5")		12.7 से० मी० (5.0"), लेकिन 15.2 से० मी० (6.0") से कम	7.6 से० मी० (3.0") लेकिन 15.2 से० मी० (6.0") से कम	12.7 से० मी० (5") से कम वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
4. 10.2 से० मी० - 15.2 से० मी० (4"-6")		15.2 से० मी० (6.0"), लेकिन 17.8 से० मी० (7.0") से कम	10.2 से० मी० (4.0") लेकिन 17.8 से० मी० (7.0") से कम	15.2 से० मी० (6") से कम वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
5. 12.7 से० मी० - 17.8 से० मी० (5"-7")		17.8 से० मी० (7.0"), लेकिन 20.3 से० मी० (8.0") से कम	12.7 से० मी० (5.0"), लेकिन 20.3 से० मी० (8.0") से कम	17.8 से० मी० (7") से कम वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
6. 15.2 से० मी० - 20.3 से० मी० (6"-8")		20.3 से० मी० (8.0"), लेकिन 22.9 से० मी० (9.0") से कम	15.2 से० मी० (6.0") लेकिन 22.9 से० मी० (9.0") से कम	20.3 से० मी० (8") से कम वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
7. 17.8 से० मी० - 22.9 से० मी० (7"-9")		22.9 से० मी० (9.0"), लेकिन 25.4 से० मी० (10.0") से कम	17.8 से० मी० (7.0") लेकिन 25.4 से० मी० (10.0") से कम	22.9 से० मी० (9") से कम वाले केश 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
8. 20.3 से० मी० - 25.4 से० मी० (8"-10")		25.4 से० मी० (10.0"), लेकिन 27.9 से० मी० (11.0") से कम	20.3 से० मी० (8.0") लेकिन 27.9 से० मी० (11.0") से कम	25.4 से० मी० (10") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
9. 22.9 से० मी० - 27.9 से० मी० (9"-11")		27.9 से० मी० (11.0"), लेकिन 30.5 से० मी० (12.0") से कम	22.9 से० मी० (9.0") लेकिन 30.5 से० मी० (12.0") से कम	27.9 से० मी० (11") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।
10. 25.4 से० मी० - 30.5 से० मी० (10"-12")		30.5 से० मी० (12.0"), लेकिन 33.0 से० मी० (13.0") से कम	25.4 से० मी० (10.0") लेकिन 33.0 से० मी० (13.0") से कम	30.5 से० मी० (12") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे ।

1	2	3	4
11. 27.9 से०मी०-33.0 से०मी० (11"-13")	33.0 से०मी० (13.0"), लेकिन 35.6 से०मी० (14.0") से कम	27.9 से०मी० (11.0") लेकिन 35.6 से०मी० (14.0") से कम	33.0 से०मी० (13") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
12. 30.5 से०मी०-35.6 से०मी० (12"-14")	35.6 से०मी० (14.0"), लेकिन 38.1 से०मी० (15.0") से कम	30.5 से०मी० (12.0") लेकिन 38.1 से०मी० (15.0") से कम	35.6 से०मी० (14") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
13. 33.0 से०मी०-38.1 से०मी० (13"-15")	38.1 से०मी० (15.0"), लेकिन 40.6 से०मी० (16.0") से कम	33.0 से०मी० (13.0") लेकिन 40.6 से०मी० (16.0") से कम	38.1 से०मी० (15") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
14. 35.6 से०मी०-40.6 से०मी० (14"-16")	40.6 से०मी० (16.0"), लेकिन 43.2 से०मी० (17.0") से कम	35.6 से०मी० (14.0") लेकिन 43.2 से०मी० (17.0") से कम	40.6 से०मी० (16") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
15. 38.1 से०मी०-43.2 से०मी० (15"-17")	43.2 से०मी० (17.0"), लेकिन 45.7 से०मी० (18.0") से कम	38.1 से०मी० (15.0") लेकिन 45.7 से०मी० (18.0") से कम	43.2 से०मी० (17") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
16. 40.6 से०मी०-45.7 से०मी० (16"-18")	45.7 से०मी० (18.0"), लेकिन 48.3 से०मी० (19.0") से कम	40.6 से०मी० (16.0") लेकिन 48.3 से०मी० (19.0") से कम	45.7 से०मी० (18") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
17. 43.2 से०मी०-48.3 से०मी० (17"-19")	48.3 से०मी० (19.0"), लेकिन 50.8 से०मी० (20.0") से कम	43.2 से०मी० (17.0") लेकिन 50.8 से०मी० (20.0") से कम	48.3 से०मी० (19") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
18. 45.7 से०मी०-50.8 से०मी० (18"-20")	50.8 से०मी० (20.0"), लेकिन 53.3 से०मी० (21.0") से कम	45.7 से०मी० (18.0") लेकिन 53.3 से०मी० (21.0") से कम	50.8 से०मी० (20") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
19. 48.3 से०मी०-53.3 से०मी० (19"-21")	53.3 से०मी० (21.0"), लेकिन 55.9 से०मी० (22.0") से कम	48.3 से०मी० (19.0") लेकिन 55.9 से०मी० (22.0") से कम	53.3 से०मी० (21") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
20. 50.8 से०मी०-55.9 से०मी० (20"-22")	55.9 से०मी० (22.0"), लेकिन 58.4 से०मी० (23.0") से कम	50.8 से०मी० (20.0") लेकिन 58.4 से०मी० (23.0") से कम	55.9 से०मी० (22") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
21. 53.3 से०मी०-58.4 से०मी० (21"-23")	58.4 से०मी० (23.0"), लेकिन 61.0 से०मी० (24.0") से कम	53.3 से०मी० (21.0") लेकिन 61.0 से०मी० (24.0") से कम	58.4 से०मी० (23") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
22. 55.9 से०मी०-61.0 से०मी० (22"-24")	61.0 से०मी० (24.0"), लेकिन 63.5 से०मी० (25.0") से कम	55.9 से०मी० (22.0") लेकिन 63.5 से०मी० (25.0") से कम	61.0 से०मी० (24") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
23. 58.4 से०मी०-63.5 से०मी० (23"-25")	63.5 से०मी० (25.0"), लेकिन 66.0 से०मी० (26.0") से कम	58.4 से०मी० (23.0") लेकिन 66.0 से०मी० (26.0") से कम	63.5 से०मी० (25") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
24. 61.0 से०मी०-66.0 से०मी० (24"-26")	66.0 से०मी० (26.0"), लेकिन 68.6 से०मी० (27.0") से कम	61.0 से०मी० (24.0"), लेकिन 68.6 से०मी० (27.0") से कम	66.0 से०मी० (26") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
25. 63.5 से०मी०-68.6 से०मी० (25"-26")	68.6 से०मी० (27.0"), लेकिन 71.1 से०मी० (28.0") से कम	63.5 से०मी० (25.0") लेकिन 71.1 से०मी० (28.0") से कम	68.6 से०मी० (27") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
26. 66.0 से०मी०-71.1 से०मी० (26"-28")	71.1 से०मी० (28.0"), लेकिन 73.7 से०मी० (29.0") से कम	66.0 से०मी० (26.0") लेकिन 73.7 से०मी० (29.0") से कम	71.1 से०मी० (28") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।

1	2	3	4
27. 68.6 सेंमी० -73.7 से०मी० (27"-29")	73.7 सें० मी० (29.0"), लेकिन 76.2 सें० मी० (30.0") से कम	68.6 सें० मी० (27.0") लेकिन 76.2 सें० मी० (30.0") से कम	73.7 सें०मी० (29") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
28. 71.1 सें० मी०-76.2 से०मी० (28"-30")	76.2 सें० मी० (30.0"), लेकिन 78.7 सें० मी० (31.0") से कम	71.1 सें० मी० (28.0") लेकिन 78.7 सें० मी० (31.0") से कम	76.2 सें० मी० (30") से कम वाले केश 10 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होंगे।
29. 73.7 सें०मी० और उससे अधिक -78.7 सें०मी० (29"-31")			

- ख. पैकिंग—1. मानव केश की छटन (टुकू) से भिन्न मानव केश सफाई के साथ बण्डलों के रूप में बांधे जायेंगे और इन बण्डलों का व्यास 15 मि०मी० से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिये तथा इन पर सुतली के 20 लपेटे से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिये।
2. बण्डल एक सिरे से 50 मि०मी० से अनधिक की दूरी पर बांधे जायेंगे। अधिक लम्बाई होने की दशा में पञ्चातयर्ती गांठों के बीच की दूरी लगभग 75 मि०मी० होगी।
3. बण्डलों को वायु-मार्ग द्वारा ले जाने के लिये कार्डबोर्ड के डिब्बों में तथा समुद्र-मार्ग द्वारा ले जाने के लिये लकड़ी के बक्सों में पैक किया जायेगा।
4. मानव केश की छटन (टुकू) की दशा में वह केता के विनिर्देशों के अनुसार पैक की जायेगी या गांठों में बांधे जायेगी ऐसे पैकिंग को ई० आई० सी० छापने वाले प्लास द्वारा सीसे की मुद्रा से सुश्रांकित किया जाना चाहिये।

[सं० 6(17)/73-नि०नि० तथा नि० सं०]

म० कु० ब० भटनागर, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, 27th October, 1973

S.O.3047.—Whereas for the development of export trade of India certain proposals for amending the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1608 dated the 3rd May, 1968 regarding human hair were published as required by sub-rule (2) of rule 11 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, at pages 642 and 643 of the Gazette of India, Part II, section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 17th February, 1973 under the order of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Foreign Trade No. S.O. 457 dated the 17th February, 1973, inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby, within thirty days of the publication of the order in the official Gazette;

And whereas the copies of the said gazette were made available to the public on the 17th February, 1973;

And whereas the objections and suggestions received from the public on the said draft have been considered by the Central Government;

Now, therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) act, 1963 (22 of 1963), the Central Government, after consulting the Export Inspection Council, hereby makes the following further amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Commerce No. S.O. 1608 dated 3rd May, 1968, namely:—

In the said notification, for the Annexure, the following Annexure shall be submitted, namely:—

THE ANNEXURE

Specification for the Human Hair

A. Specifications:—The human hair, other than human waste (tukkus) fully processed (double drawn) well washed, dried and free from oil, fat, lice, chemical and other impurities and cut at both ends. In the case of human hair waste (tukkus) it shall be well washed dried and free from oil, fat dirt, lice, chemical and other impurities. The human hair including human hair waste (tukkus) shall conform to the specification given hereunder as per the declaration of the exporter.

Sl. No.	Grade-Size	Bundle length	Hair-length	Tolerance
1		3	4	5
1. Human Hair Waste (Tukkus)		—	Less than 10.2 cms (4")	Hair more than 10.2 cms (4") shall not exceed 20%
2. 5.1 cms-10.2 cms (2"-4")		10.2 cms (4.0") to below 12.7 cms (5.0")	5.1 cms (2.0") to below 12.7 cms (5.0")	Hair below 10.2 cms (4") Shall not exceed 20%
3. 7.6 cms-12.7 cms (3"-5")		12.7 cms (5.0") to below 15.2 cms (6.0")	7.6 cms (3.0") to below 15.2 cms (6.0")	Hair below 12.7 cms (5") shall not exceed 20%
4. 10.2 cms-15.2 cms (4"-6")		15.2 cms (6.0") to below 17.8 cms (7.0")	10.2 cms (4.0") to below 17.8 cms (7.0")	Hair below 15.2 cms (6") shall not exceed 20%
5. 12.7 cms-17.8 cms (5"-7")		17.8 cms (7.0") to below 20.3 cms (8.0")	12.7 cms (5.0") to below 20.3 cms (8.0")	Hair below 17.8 cms (7") shall not exceed 20%
6. 15.2 cms-20.8 cms (6"-8")		20.3 cms (8.0") to below 22.9 cms (9.0")	15.2 cms (6.0") to below 22.9 cms (9.0")	Hair below 20.3 cms (8") shall not exceed 20%
7. 17.8 cms-22.9 cms (7"-9")		22.9 cms (9.0") to below 25.4 cms (10.0")	17.8 cms (7.0") to below 25.4 cms (10.0")	Hair below 22.9 cms (9") shall not exceed 20%
8. 20.3 cms-25.4 cms (8"-10")		25.4 cms (10.0") to below 27.9 cms (11.0")	20.3 cms (8.0") to below 27.9 cms (11.0")	Hair below 25.4 cms (10") shall not exceed 10%

1	2	3	4	5
9.	22.9 cms-27.9 cms (9"-11")	27.9 cms (11.0") to below 30.5 cms (12.0")	22.9 cms (9.0") to below 30.5 cms (12.0")	Hair below 27.9 cms (11") shall not exceed 10%
10.	25.4 cms-30.5 cms (10"-12")	30.5 cms (12.0") to below 33.0 cms (13.0")	25.4 cms (10.0") to below 33.0 cms (13.0")	Hair below 30.5 cms (12") shall not exceed 10%
11.	27.9 cms-33.0 cms (11"-13")	33.0 cms (13.0") to below 35.6 cms (14.0")	27.9 cms (11.0") to below 35.6 cms (14.0")	Hair below 33.0 cms (13") shall not exceed 10%
12.	30.5 cms-35.6 cms (12"-14")	35.6 cms (14.0") to below 38.1 cms (15.0")	30.5 cms (12.0") to below 38.1 cms (15.0")	Hair below 35.6 cms (14") shall not exceed 10%
13.	33.0 cms-38.1 cms (13"-15")	38.1 cms (15.0") to below 40.6 cms (16.0")	33.0 cms (13.0") to below 40.6 cms (16.0")	Hair below 38.1 cms (15") shall not exceed 10%
14.	35.6 cms-40.6 cms (14"-16")	40.6 cms (16.0") to below 43.2 cms (17.0")	35.6 cms (14.0") to below 43.2 cms (17.0")	Hair below 40.6 cms (16") shall not exceed 10%
15.	38.1 cms-43.2 cms (15"-17")	43.2 cms (17.0") to below 45.7 cms (18.0")	38.1 cms (15.0") to below 45.7 cms (18.0")	Hair below 43.2 cms (17") shall not exceed 10%
16.	40.6 cms-45.7 cms (16"-18")	45.7 cms (18.0") to below 48.3 cms (19.0")	40.6 cms (16.0") to below 48.3 cms (19.0")	Hair below 45.7 cms (18") shall not exceed 10%
17.	43.2 cms-48.3 cms (17"-19")	48.3 cms (19.0") to below 50.8 cms (20.0")	43.2 cms (17.0") to below 50.8 cms (20.0")	Hair below 48.3 cms (19") shall not exceed 10%
18.	45.7 cms-50.8 cms (18"-20")	50.8 cms (20.0") to below 53.3 cms (21.0")	45.7 cms (18.0") to below 53.3 cms (21.0")	Hair below 50.8 cms (20") shall not exceed 10%
19.	48.3 cms-53.3 cms (19"-21")	53.3 cms (21.0") to below 55.9 cms (22.0")	48.3 cms (19.0") to below 55.9 cms (22.0")	Hair below 53.3 cms (21") shall not be exceed 10%
20.	50.8 cms-55.9 cms (20"-22")	55.9 cms (22.0") to below 58.4 cms (23.0")	50.8 cms (20.0") to below 58.4 cms (23.0")	Hair below 55.9 cms (22") shall not exceed 10%
21.	53.3 cms-58.4 cms (21"-23")	58.4 cms (23.0") to below 61.0 cms (24.0")	53.3 cms (21.0") to below 61.0 cms (24.0")	Hair below 58.9 cms (23") shall not exceed 10%
22.	55.9 cms-61.0 cms (22"-24")	61.0 cms (24.0") to below 63.5 cms (25.0")	55.9 cms (22.0") to below 63.5 cms (25.0")	Hair below 61.0 cms (24") shall not exceed 10%
23.	58.4 cms-63.5 cms (23"-25")	63.5 cms (25.0") to below 66.0 cms (26.0")	58.4 cms (23.0") to below 66.0 cms (26.0")	Hair below 63.5 cms (25") shall not exceed 10%
24.	61.0 cms-66.0 cms (24"-26")	66.0 cms (26.0") to below 68.6 cms (27.0")	61.0 cms (24.0") to below 68.6 cms (27.0")	Hair below 66.0 cms (26") shall not exceed 10%
25.	63.5 cms-68.6 cms (25"-27")	68.6 cms (27.0") to below 71.1 cms (28.0")	63.5 cms (25.0") to below 71.1 cms (28.0")	Hair below 68.6 cms (27") shall not exceed 10%
26.	66.0 cms-71.1 cms (26"-28")	71.1 cms (28.0") to below 73.7 cms (29.0")	66.0 cms (26.0") to below 73.7 cms (29.0")	Hair below 71.1 cms (28") shall not exceed 10%
27.	68.6 cms-73.7 cms (27"-29")	73.7 cms (29.0") to below 76.2 cms (30.0")	68.6 cms (27.0") to below 76.2 cms (30.0")	Hair below 73.7 cms (29") shall not exceed 10%
28.	71.1 cms-76.2 cms (28"-30")	76.2 cms (30.0") to below 78.7 cms (31.0")	71.1 cms (28.0") to below 78.7 cms (31.0")	Hair below 76.2 cms (30") shall not exceed 10%
29.	73.7 cms-78.7 cms (29"-31") and above	—	—	—

- B.Packing:- 1. Human Hair other than human hair waste (tukkus) shall be neatly bundled in bundles of diameter not exceeding 15 mm with not more than 20 rounds of twine.
2. The bundle shall be tied at a distance not exceeding 50 mm from one end. In case of larger length, the distance between subsequent ties shall be approximately 75 mm.
3. The bundles shall be packed in card board cartons for transport by air and in wooden cases for transport by sea.
4. In the case of human hair waste (tukkus) it shall be packed as per buyer's specifications or baled. Such packing should be sealed with lead seal using BIC mark pliers."

[No.6(17)/73-El&EP]

M. K. B. BHATNAGAR,
Under Secy.

संयुक्त मुख्य-निर्णायक, आयात-निर्णायक का कार्यालय, बम्बई

आदेश

बम्बई, 29 जुलाई, 1973

का. आ. 3048.—सर्वश्री विभा इन्डस्ट्रीज, वाघी लाल जगजीवन दास बारडोलिया, पिल्ला शरी, लाल धरवाजा, सुरत-3 को चौड़ाई में अधिक से अधिक 75 मि. मी. और मोटाई में 0.2 मि. मी. से 0.5 मि. मी. की प्राइम क्वालिटी जंगविराधी इस्यात पीट्टियों के लिए 5000 रुपये मूल्य का एक रिहाई आवेदन सं. पी/एस/840105/बी/बी/31-32 दिनांक 15-10-1970 जारी किया गया था।

2. उसके बाद उन को एक कारण बताओ नोटिस सं. 1/84/71/ई पी/एन्फ/823 दिनांक 31-8-1971 यह पृष्ठते हुए जारी किया गया कि 15 दिनों के भीतर इस का कारण बताएँ कि

उन को जारी किया गया उसम रिहाई आवेदन धारा(9) उप-धारा (सी सी) के अनुसार इस आधार पर रद्द क्यों न कर दिया जाए कि जिस उद्देश्य के लिए यह जारी किया गया है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं करेगा।

3. अब तक सर्वश्री विभा इन्डस्ट्रीज से कारण बताओ नोटिस का कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है यद्यपि उन्होंने कारण बताओ नोटिस 4-9-1971 को प्राप्त किया है और उस की पावती भेजी है।

4. अधाहरताक्षरी ने मामले की जांच ध्यानपूर्वक करली है और इस निर्णय पर पहुंचा है कि रिहाई आवेदन की पूर्ति नहीं करेगा जिस के लिए जारी किया गया है।

5. पिछले पैरा में जो कुछ बताया गया है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि विपरीतार्थी रिहाई आदेश रद्द कर देना चाहिए या अन्यथा अप्रभावी कर देना चाहिए। इस लिए अधोहस्ताक्षरी आयात (नियन्त्रण) आदेश 1955 की धारा 9 उपधारा (सी सी) के अन्तर्गत प्राप्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए सर्वश्री विभा इन्डस्ट्रीज, सुरत को जारी किए गए रिहाई आदेश सं. पी/एस/840105/बी/31-32 दिनांक 15-10-70 मूल्य 5000 रु. को एतद्द्वारा रद्द करता है।

[सं. 1/84/71/आई. एण्ड. एस./एन्फ/1854]

बी. सी. बनर्जी, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

(Office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports)

ORDER

Bombay, the 2nd September, 1973

S.O. 3048.—A Release Order No. P/S/840105/B/31-32 dated 15-10-1970 of the value of Rs. 5,000/- for Prime Quality Stainless Steel Strips of maximum width 75 m.m. and 0.2 m.m. to 0.5 m.m. in thickness was issued to M/s. Vibha Industries, Vadilal Jagjivandas Bardolia, Pipla Sheri, Laldarwaja, Surat-3.

2. Thereafter, a show cause notice No. 1/84/71/EP/Enf/823 dated 31-8-1971 was issued asking them to show cause within 15 days as to why the said Release Order in their favour should not be cancelled on the ground that the Release Order will not serve the purpose for which it has been issued in terms of Clause 9, sub-clause (cc).

3. No reply to the above show cause notice has been received from M/s. Vibha Industries so far though the show cause notice has been received and acknowledged by them on 4-9-1971

4. The undersigned has carefully examined the matter and has come to the conclusion that the Release Order will not serve the purpose for which it has been issued.

5. Having regard to what has been stated in the preceding paragraph, the undersigned is satisfied that the Release Order in question should be cancelled or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the undersigned, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Clause 9 sub-clause (cc) of the Imports (Control) Order 1955 hereby cancel the Release Order No. P/S/840105/B/31-32 dated 15-10-1970 for Rs. 5,000/- issued in favour of M/s. Vibha Industries, Surat.

[No. 1/84/71/I&S/Enf/1854]

B. C. BANERJI, Dy. Chief Controller

मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात का कार्यालय

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3049.—जबकि सर्वश्री इन्डियन आक्सीजन लि., नई दिल्ली के नाम में यू. के. से गोल्डमैन हेलाथेन वाष्पित्र के आयात के लिए 6,700 रु. लागत भाड़ा मूल्य मात्र का एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. जी/ओ/2453716/सी/एक्स एक्स/46/एच/35-36, दिनांक 12-3-1973 जारी किया गया था।

जबकि लाइसेंसधारी ने यह प्रतिवेदित किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस (दोनों प्रतियाँ) बिना उपयोग किए और किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क कार्यालय में पंजीकृत करवाए बिना ही खो गया अथवा अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

इसलिए, अब, आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-55 की धारा 9 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए

सर्वश्री इन्डियन आक्सीजन लि., नई दिल्ली के नाम गोल्डमैन हेलाथेन वाष्पित्र के आयात के लिए 6700 रु. के लिए जारी किए गए मूल आयात लाइसेंस सं. जी/ओ/2453716, दिनांक 12-3-73 (सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी तथा मुद्रा विनियम नियंत्रण प्रतियाँ) का एतद्द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

[सं. 21-1/कन्ट/72-73/जी. एल. एस.]

एन. सी. कान्जी लाल, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1973

S.O. 3049.—Whereas an import licence No. G/O/2453716/C//XX/46/H/35-36, dated 12-3-1973, for a c.i.f. value of Rs. 6,700 only for the import of Goldman Halothane Vaporisers was issued in favour of M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd, New Delhi for import from U.K.

Whereas the licensee has reported that the original licence (both copies) has been lost or misplaced and that it was unutilised and was not registered with any customs House.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred under clause 9 of the Import (Control) Order, 1955, dated 7-12-1955 the original licence (customs purpose and Exchange purpose copies) No. G/O/2453716, dated 12-3-1973 for Rs. 6,700 issued to M/s. Indian Oxygen Ltd, New Delhi for import of Goldman Halothane Vaporisers is hereby cancelled

[No. 21-I/Cont/72-73/GLS/256]

N. C. KANJILAL, Dy. Collector

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 1 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3050.—सर्वश्री मातृ-भूमि प्रिंटिंग एंड पब्लिशिंग कंपनी लि. कलिकट को 14670 रु. (चौदह हजार छः सौ सत्तर रु. मात्र) के लिए एक आयात लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/1356087/टी/ओ आर/40/एच/31-32 दिनांक 22-7-71 स्वीकृत किया गया था। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्य संबंधी प्रति के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति खो गई/अस्थानस्थ हो गई है। आगे यह बताया गया है कि मूल सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति बम्बई सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत करवाई गई थी और उस का अंशतः उपयोग किया गया था। इस का 7261 रु. के लिए उपयोग कर लिया गया था और 25-7-73 को इस में शेष 7409 रु. था।

2. इस तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने श्री के. मांवी, नॉटरी पब्लिक कलिकट से एक प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। तदनुसार में संतुष्ट हूँ कि उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति खो गई है। इसीलिए, यथा संशोधित आयात (नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1955 दिनांक 7-12-55 की उप-धारा 9(सीसी) के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए सर्वश्री मातृ-भूमि प्रिंटिंग एंड पब्लिशिंग कंपनी लि., कलिकट को जारी किए गए लाइसेंस सं. पी/ए/1356087/टी/ओ आर/40/एच/31-32 दिनांक 22-7-71 की सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति का एतद्द्वारा रद्द किया जाता है।

3. लाइसेंसधारी को उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुलिपि सीमा-शुल्क कार्यसंबंधी प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या 115-5/एम. 10/70-71/एनपीसी-1, ए]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 1st October, 1973

S.O. 3050.—M/s. The Mathrubhumi Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., Calicut-1 were granted an import licence No. P/A/1356087/T/OR/40/H/31.32 dated 22-7-1971 for Rs. 14670/- (Rupees Fourteen thousand six hundred & seventy only). They have applied for the issue of a duplicate Customs Purposes/copy of the said licence on the ground that the original Customs Purposes/Purposes copy has been lost/misplaced. It is further stated that the original Customs Purposes/copy was registered with the Customs authorities at Bombay and utilised/partly. It was utilised for Rs. 7261/- and the balance available on it was Rs. 7409/- as on 25-7-1973.

2. In support of this contention the applicant has filed an affidavit along with a certificate from Shri K. Moidy, Notary Public, Calicut I am accordingly satisfied that the original Customs Purposes/Exchange Control Purposes copy of the said licence has been lost. Therefore in exercise of the powers conferred under Sub-clause 9(cc) of the Imports (Control) Order, 1955 dated 7-12-1955 as amended the said original Customs Purposes/Purposes copy of licence No. P/A/1356087/T/OR/40/H/31.32 dated 22-7-1971 issued to M/s. The Mathrubhumi Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd. Calicut is hereby cancelled.

3. A duplicate Customs Purposes/copy of the said licence is being issued separately to the licence.

[No. 115-V/M-10/70-71/NPCIA.]

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3051.—भारत का राज्य व्यापार निगम लि., नई दिल्ली को सामान्य मूद्रा क्षेत्र से कार्मिक एसिड के आयात के लिए 17,300/- रु. मूल्य के लिए लाइसेंस संख्या जी/टी/2395558, दिनांक 28-7-72 स्वीकृत किया गया था। इस आधार पर उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रती की अनुरूप जारी करने के लिए प्रार्थना की है कि उनसे मूल लाइसेंस की मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रती खो गई है।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में, आवेदक ने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस संख्या: जी/टी/2395558, दिनांक 28-7-72 की मूल मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रती खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि इसकी अनुरूप उनको जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रती एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

लाइसेंस संख्या: जी/टी/2395558, दिनांक 28-7-72 की मूद्रा विनिमय नियंत्रण प्रती की अनुरूप अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या : एसटीसी/विचिध-199/72-73/आरएम सेल/2107]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th October, 1973

S.O. 3051.—The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi were granted licence No. G/T/2395558 dated 28-7-1972 for the import of Formic Acid from G.C.A. to the value of Rs. 17,300/-. They have requested for the issue of duplicate Exchange Control Copy of the above licence on the ground that the Original Exchange control copy of the licence has been lost by them.

In support of their contention, the applicant have filled an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the Original Exchange Control copy of the Licence No. G/T/2395558 dated

28-7-1972 has been lost and direct that duplicate Exchange control copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The Original Exchange Control copy of the licence is hereby cancelled.

The duplicate Exchange control copy of the licence No. G/T/2395558 dated 28-7-1972 is being issued separately.

[F. No. STC/Misc.-199/72-73/RM Cell/2107.]

आवृत्ति

का. आ. 3052.—भारत के खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम लि., नई दिल्ली को सामान्य मूद्रा से अपरिष्कृत तांबे के आयात के लिए 2,00,00,000/- रुपये (दो करोड़ रुपये मात्र) मूल्य का एक लाइसेंस सं. जी/टी/2398356 दिनांक 13-3-73 प्रदान किया गया। उन्होंने उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती की अनुरूप जारी करने के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती उन से खो गई है। लाइसेंस धारी द्वारा यह भी सूचना दी गई है कि लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारी से पंजीकृत नहीं कराया गया है।

अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथपत्र दाखिल किया है। अधोहस्ताक्षरी संतुष्ट है कि लाइसेंस सं. जी/टी/2398356 दिनांक 13-3-73 की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती खो गई है और निदेश देता है कि अनुरूप आवेदक को जारी की जानी चाहिए। लाइसेंस की मूल सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती इसकी एतद्वारा रद्द की जाती है।

लाइसेंस सं. जी/टी/2398356 दिनांक 13-3-73 की सीमाशुल्क निकासी प्रती की अनुरूप अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या: एम. एम. टी. सी./217/72-73/आरएम सेल/2108]

सख्दूल सिंह, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

S.O. 3052.—The Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi were granted licence No. G/T/2398356 dated 13-3-1973 for the Import of Copper unwrought from G.C.A. to the value of Rs. 2,00,00,000/- (Two Crores). They have requested for the issue of duplicate Custom Copy of the above licence on the ground that the Original custom copy of the above licence has been lost by them. It has been further reported by the licensee that the licence has not been registered with any custom authority.

In support of their contention, the applicant have filled an affidavit. The undersigned is satisfied that the Original Custom Copy of the licence No. G/T/2398356 dated 13-3-1973 has been lost and direct that Duplicate Customs copy of the said licence should be issued to them. The original Customs copy of the licence is hereby cancelled.

The duplicate customs copy of the licence No. G/T/2398356 dated 13-3-1973 is being issued separately.

[F. No. MMT/217/72-73/RM CELL/2108.]
SARDUL SINGH, Dy. Chief Controller

आदेश

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3053.—सर्वश्री डेक्रुज कार्पोरेशन, 44 कवासजी पटेल स्ट्रीट, बम्बई को सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ से 10,000 से 20,000 तक के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यूनिट्स प्रति एम्पूल की शक्ति के डिफ्थीरिया एंटीटॉक्सिन के आयात के लिए एक लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2022452/टी/वाई आर/39/एच/33-34/एम एल-11 दिनांक 12-5-71 स्वीकृत किया गया था। अब उन्होंने अनुरोधित आयात लाइसेंस के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराए बिना, और उसका कुछ भी उपयोग किए बिना ही आवागमन में खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2022452/टी/वाई आर दिनांक 12-5-71 खो गया है और आवेदक को अनुरोधित लाइसेंस जारी किया जाए। मूल लाइसेंस रद्द किया जाता है।

3. लाइसेंस की अनुरोधित प्रति अलग से जारी की जा रही है।

[संख्या 116/एस ए/70-71/एम. एल.-2/2329]

ORDER

New Delhi, 29th September, 1973

S.O. 3053.—M/s. Decruz Corporation, 44 Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay, were granted a licence No. P/F/2022452/T/LR/39/H/33-34/ML-II dated 12-5-1971 for the import of Diphtheria Antitoxin of Strength 10,000 to 20,000 international Units per Ampoule, from U.S.S.R. they have now requested for the issue of Duplicate copy of import licence on the ground that the Original Import Licence has been misplaced/lost in transit by them without having been registered with any Customs Authority and not utilised at all.

2. In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original licence No. P/F/2022452/T/YR/dated 12-5-1971 has been lost and duplicate copy of the said licence may be issued to the applicant the original licence is cancelled.

3. The Duplicate copy of Import Licence is being issued separately.

[F. No. 116/SA/70-71/ML-2/2329]

का. आ. 3054.—सर्वश्री डेक्रुज कार्पोरेशन, 44, कवासजी पटेल स्ट्रीट, बम्बई को सोवियत समाजवादी गणतंत्र संघ से पोलियोवैक्सीन (ओरल पोलियोवैक्सीन) के आयात के लिए एक लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2022470/टी/वाई आर/40/एच/33-34/एम एल-2 दिनांक 12-7-71 स्वीकृत किया गया था।

अब उन्होंने लाइसेंस की अनुरोधित प्रतियां के लिए इस आधार पर आवेदन किया है कि मूल आयात लाइसेंस किसी भी सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारी के पास पंजीकृत कराए बिना और उस का कुछ भी उपयोग किए बिना ही आवागमन में खो गया/अस्थानस्थ हो गया है।

2. अपने तर्क के समर्थन में आवेदक ने एक शपथ पत्र दाखिल किया है। मैं संतुष्ट हूँ कि मूल लाइसेंस सं. पी/एफ/2022470 दिनांक 12-7-71 खो गया है और आवेदक को उपर्युक्त लाइसेंस की अनुरोधित प्रति जारी की जाए। मूल लाइसेंस रद्द किया जाता है।

3. लाइसेंस की अनुरोधित की प्रतियां अलग से जारी की जा रही हैं।

[संख्या 35/एस ए/71-72/एम. एल.-2/2328]

एस. के. उस्मानी, उप-मुख्य नियंत्रक

ORDER

S.O. 3054.—M/s. Decruz Corporation 44 Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay were granted a licence No. P/F/2022470/T/YR/40/H/33-34/ML-II dated 12-7-1971 for the Import of Polio Vaccine (Oral Polio Vaccine) from U. S. S. R.

They have now requested for the issue of duplicate copies of import licence on the ground that the original import licence has been misplaced/lost in transit by them without having been registered with any Custom Authority and not utilised at all.

2. In support of their contention the applicant have filed an affidavit. I am satisfied that the original licence No. P/F/2022470 dated 12-7-1971 have been lost and duplicate copy of the said licence may be issued to the applicant, the original licence is cancelled.

3. The duplicate copies of import licences are being issued separately.

[F. No. 35/SA/71-72/ML-2/2328]

S. K. USMANI, Dy. Chief Controller

प्रौद्योगिक विकास, विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

भारतीय मानक संस्था

नई दिल्ली, 8 अगस्त 1973

क्रा० प्रा० 3055.—पसय-पसय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन बिहिन) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 3 के उपविनियम (2) और (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन मानकों के व्योरे दिए गए हैं, 1 मार्च से 15 मार्च 1972 तक की अवधि में निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम निर्धारित भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक नए भारतीय मानक द्वारा रद्द हुए भारतीय मानक की पदसंख्या और शीर्षक

संक्षिप्त विवरण

1	2	3	4
1. IS : 1200 (भाग 25)-1971 इमारती और निविल इजीनियरी कार्यों की मापन पद्धति भाग 25 सुरंग बनाना (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1200-1961 इमारती कार्यों की मापन पद्धति (पुनरीक्षण)	इस मानक में सुरंग बनाने से सम्बन्धित मापन पद्धतियाँ दी गई हैं और यह मानक लागत-अनुमान और गति सूचियाँ बनाने तथा स्थान के मापन के लिए भी लागू होता है। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
2. IS : 1637-1971 साइकिल की गद्दी के चमड़े की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1637-1960 साइकिल की गद्दी के चमड़े की विशिष्ट	इस मानक में साइकिल की गद्दी की चमड़े के विषय में प्राकृतिक तथा रंगी कृत्रिम दोनों अवस्थाओं में अपेक्षाएँ तथा धानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियाँ निर्धारित की गई हैं। यह चमड़ा उन ऐसे अन्य कार्यों के लिए भी काम में आ सकता है जहाँ मजबूत और नम्य चमड़े की आवश्यकता पड़ती हो। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
3. IS : 2720 (भाग 33)-1971 मृत्तिकाओं की परीक्षण पद्धतियाँ भाग 33 छल्ला और जल विस्थापन पद्धति द्वारा मीके पर धनत्व ज्ञात करना	---	इस मानक में मोटे दाने वाली मिट्टी जिसमें कंकरी, बटिया, चौके और चट्टानें भी आते हैं का मीके पर धनत्व निकालने की पद्धति दी गई है। इस पद्धति में सतह पर एक एक गोले छल्ले और पानी को रोकने के लिए प्लास्टिक की परत का उपयोग करके जल विस्थापन पद्धति द्वारा धनत्व ज्ञात किया जाता है। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)	
4. IS : 1910 (भाग 7)-1971 मनुष्य निर्मित धागों से बने टायर धागों और डोरियों, टायर डोरियों से बने कपड़ों की परीक्षण पद्धति भाग 7 ताप द्वारा कोटि गिर जाना	---	इस मानक में गोले, शंकु बाबिन, चूड़ी, लकड़ी से उतारे गए रेयन और नाइलोन के टायर धागों और डोरियों तथा टायर डोरी के कपड़ों की ऊँचे ताप पर उपचार किए जाने के पश्चात् उनके सामर्थ्य की कोटि में गिरावट ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियाँ निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
5. IS : 6092 (भाग 4)-1971 उर्वरकों की धानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियाँ भाग 4 पोर्टेणियम की मात्रा ज्ञात करना	---	इस मानक में उर्वरकों और उर्वरक मिश्रणों में विभिन्न रूपों में उपस्थित पोर्टेणियम की मात्रा ज्ञात करने सम्बन्धी पद्धतियाँ निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)	
6. IS : 6179-1971 मजबूत लोहद्वी वाले बच्चों के कठघरों की विशिष्ट और सुरक्षा अपेक्षाएँ	---	इस मानक में छोटे बच्चों के खेलने के मजबूत लोहद्वी वाले कठघरों (प्लेसेन) के विषय में अपेक्षाएँ दी गई हैं और इसमें सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएँ भी सम्मिलित कर ली गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	

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7. IS : 6184-1971 फर्नीचर के शीशों के माप	---	इस मानक में धरेलू फर्नीचर का वर्णन किया गया है तथा फर्नीचर की वस्तुओं में लगने वाले शीशों के कार्यकारी माप भी नियत किए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
8 IS : 6185-1971 ऊंची कुर्सीयों की विनिष्टि और सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं	---	इस मानक में बच्चों के काम आने वाली ऊंची कुर्सीयों में लगने वाली सामग्रियों बताई गई है और सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं तथा सुरक्षा की जांच के लिए आवश्यक परीक्षण निर्धारित किए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
9. IS : 6188-1971 धरेलू कार्यों के लिए लकड़ी की छोटी मेजों की विनिष्टि	---	इस मानक में बीच में लगने वाली मेज, ड्रेसिंग मेज, इत्यादि को छोड़कर धरेलू कार्यों में काम आने वाली लकड़ी की छोटी मेजों में लगने वाली सामग्री माप, निर्माण तथा फिनिश सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
10 IS : 6200-1971 सार्थकता सम्बन्धी सांख्यिकीय परीक्षण	---	इस मानक में सार्थकता के विषय में निम्नलिखित परीक्षण दिए गए हैं : (क) अंतर की सार्थकता परीक्षण के लिए टी-परीक्षण (1) निर्धारित मान और राशि-माध्य के बीच या (2) समान प्रसरण वाली दो राशियों के माध्यों के बीच, (ख) दो स्वतंत्र राशियों के प्रसरण की समानता के परीक्षण के लिए एफ-परीक्षण, (ग) इनके लिए साई वर्ग (ϕ 2) परीक्षण (1) किसी भी राशि के प्रसरण और निदिष्ट मान की समानता का परीक्षण (2) सैद्धांतिक श्रृंखला प्रत्याशित आवृत्तियों के साथ अवलोकित आवृत्तियों की तुलना। (मूल्य रु० 8.00)	
11 IS : 6228-1971 मुर्गी के अंडों की उर्वरकता परीक्षण यंत्रों की विनिष्टि	---	इस मानक में मुर्गी के अंडों की उर्वरकता परीक्षण यंत्रों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और उसकी कार्य प्रदत्ता सम्बन्धी परीक्षण निर्धारित किए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
12 IS : 6242-1971 पशु आहार के रूप में प्रयुक्त धोलको द्वारा प्राप्त कुसुम की खली (चुरा) की विनिष्टि	---	इस मानक में पशुओं के आहार के काम आने वाले धोलको द्वारा प्राप्त कुसुम की खली के चुरे के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
13. IS : 6243-1971 तांबे में हाइड्रोजन द्वारा उत्पन्न कड़वीलेपन की परीक्षण पद्धति	---	इस मानक में अम्लीय और अम्लीय-रहित उष्ण चालकता वाले तांबे में हाइड्रोजन द्वारा कड़वीलेपन खाने की परीक्षण पद्धति निर्धारित की गई है। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
14. IS : 6250-1971 तांबे और तांबा मिश्र-धातु के तारों की साधारण भरोड़ परीक्षण पद्धति	---	इस मानक में 0.5 मिमी और उससे ऊपर की मार्केट साइज वाले तांबे और तांबा-मिश्रधातु के तार पर साधारण भरोड़ परीक्षण करने की पद्धति दी गई है। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	

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15. IS : 6258-1971 ओ-नाइट्रोएनीसोल की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में ओ-नाइट्रोएनीसोल के विषय में अपेक्षाएं तथा बानगी लेने की परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
16. IS : 6259-1971 ऐथैक्विनोन, तकनीकी विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में ऐथैक्विनोन, तकनीकी के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
17. IS : 6264-1971 जे-ग्रम्ल की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में जे-ग्रम्ल की विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
18. IS : 6265-1971 क्वीनीजारीन, तकनीकी की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में क्वीनीजारीन तकनीकी के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
19. IS : 6266-1971 1:4 डाईएमीनो-ऐथाक्वीनोन तकनीकी की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में 1:4 डाईएमीनो-ऐथाक्वीनोन तकनीकी के विषय में अपेक्षाएं और बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
20. IS : 6270-1971 फेनोल की सुरक्षा संहिता	-	इस मानक में फेनोल के गुणधर्म और उससे सम्बद्ध खतरों के प्रकार तथा भंडारण, धरने-उठाने, पैकिंग, लेवल लगाने, व्यर्थ फेनोल के निपटाने, धारकों की सफाई तथा मरम्मत, सम्बद्ध कर्मचारियों का चुनाव और उनका परीक्षण, कर्मचारियों के बचाव का साज-सामान तथा प्रारम्भिक उपचार सम्बन्धी आवश्यक जानकारी दी गई है। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)	
21. IS : 6278-1971 सफेदी करने तथा रंग करने की रीतिसंहिता	---	इस मानक में इमारतों की कंक्रीट, चिनाई वाली तथा पलस्तर की हुई सतहों पर सफेदी करने तथा रंग करने के लिए सतह तैयार करने और पुताई के सम्बन्ध में रीतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
22. IS : 6282-1971 दांत सम्बन्धी उच्छिष्ट [पात्र की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में दांत सम्बन्धी उच्छिष्ट पात्र के विषय में आवश्यक माप तथा अन्य अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
23. IS : 6290-1971 भाप वाली इस्तिरियों की विशिष्ट	---	यह मानक घरों में काम आने वाले बिजली की भाप वाली इस्तिरियों के लिए तैयार की गई है। ये इस्तिरियां 250 वोल्ट से अनधिक वोल्टता पर एसी एक फेज या डी सी पर काम करने वाली होती हैं। (मूल्य रु० 7.00)	
24. IS : 6320-1971 पावर चालित गेटू माइने की मशीन (हैमर मिल टाइप) की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में पावर चालित गेटू माइने की मशीन (हैमर मिल टाइप) में लगने वाली सामग्रियां तथा कार्यप्रदता सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
25. IS : 6327-1971 मिट्टी पलटने के पशु चालित हलों के एक मुखी फालों की विशिष्ट	---	इस मानक में मिट्टी पलटने के पशु चालित हलों के एकमुखी फालों में लगने वाली सामग्री और माप निर्धारित किए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.25)	

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26.	IS : 6383-1971 बिजली से चलने वाली संक्षिप्त लिफ्ट की विनिर्दिष्टि	---	इस मानक में बिजली से चलने वाली संक्षिप्त लिफ्टों के निर्माण तथा बनाव सम्बन्धी श्रेक्षाएं और साथ ही उनकी परीक्षण पद्धतिया भी निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)
27.	IS : 6386-1971 खाद्य श्रेणी बीटा-ऐपो- 8-कैरोटीन की विनिर्दिष्टि	---	इस मानक में खाद्य श्रेणी की बीटा-ऐपो-8-कैरोटीन के विषय में श्रेक्षाएं और परीक्षण पद्धतिया ली गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ, भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9-बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली और उसकी शाखा कार्यालयों (1) 534 सरदार बल्लभ भाई रोड, बम्बई-7 (2) 5 औरंगी ऐप्रोच, कलकत्ता-13 (3) 54 जनरल पेटर्स रोड, मद्रास-2 (4) 117/418 वी सर्वोदय नगर, कानपुर (5) 5-9-201/2 चिराग-अली लेन हैदराबाद-1 (6) 'माधना' नूरमोहम्मद शेख मार्ग, खानपुर, अहमदाबाद-1 (7) 'एफ' थ्याक यूनिटी बिल्डिंग नरसिंहराज खावायर बंगलोर-2 और (8) वी सी 1 बिल्डिंग (तीसरी मंजिल) गांधी मैदान, पूर्वी पटना से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

[सं० सी० एम० डी०/13:2]

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

(Indian Standards Institution)

New Delhi, the 8th October, 1973

S.O. 3055.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation, s, 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter/have been established during the period from 1 March to 15 March 1972:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS: 1200 (Part XXV)-1971 Method of measurement of building and civil engineering works Part XXV tunneling (Second Revision)	IS: 1200-1964 Method of measurement of building works (Revised)	This standard covers the method of measurement of tunneling and applies to the preparation of estimates and bills of quantities and also to site measurements. (Price Rs. 2.50)
2.	IS: 1637-1971 Specification for cycle saddle leather (First Revision)	IS: 1637-1960 Specification for cycle saddle leather.	This standard prescribes the requirements, and methods of sampling and tests for cycle saddle leather in natural and dyed condition. This leather may also be used for purposes where strong and pliable leather is required. (Price Rs. 2.50.)
3.	IS: 2720 (Part XXXIII)-1971 Methods of test for soils Part XXXIII determination of the density in-place by the ring and water replacement method	---	This standard covers the method for determining the in-place density of a coarse grained soil including gravels, cobbles, builders and rock by the water replacement method using a circular ring on the surface and a plastics film to retain the water. (Price Rs. 4.00)
4.	IS: 4910 (Part VII)-1971 Methods of test for tyre yarns, cords and tyre cords fabrics made from man-made fibres Part VII heat degradation	---	This standard prescribes methods for determination of degradation in strength of rayon and nylon tyre yarns and cords taken from cheeses, cones, bobbins, spools, hanks, and tyre cord fabrics after being subjected to elevated temperature. (Price Rs. 2.00)
5.	IS: 6092 (Part IV)-1971 Methods of sampling and test for fertilizers Part IV determination of potassium	---	This standard prescribes the methods for determination of potassium in its various forms in fertilizers, including fertilizer mixtures. (Price Rs. 4.00)
6.	IS: 6179-1971 Specification and safety requirements for rigid sided playpens	---	This standard specifies requirements for rigid sided playpens for young children and it also includes safety requirements. (Price Rs. 2.00)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
7. IS:6184-1971	Dimensions for furniture mirrors	—	This standard refers to domestic furniture and fixes the functional dimensions of mirrors fixed to articles of furniture. (Price Rs. 2.00)
8. IS:6185-1971	Specification and safety requirements for high chairs	—	This standard specifies materials and covers safety requirements and tests aimed to assess the safety of a high chair for the use of infants. (Price Rs. 2.00)
9. IS:6188-1971	Specification for wooden bedside table for domestic purposes	—	This standard covers requirements for materials, sizes, construction and finish of wooden bedside table for residential purposes excluding central table, dressing table, etc. (Price Rs. 3.50)
10. IS:6200-1971	Statistical tests of significance	—	This standard lays down the following tests of significance: (a) t-test for testing the significance of the difference (1) between the lot mean from a specified value, or (2) between the means of two lots having the same variance. (b) F-test for testing the equality of the variances of two independent lots. (c) Chi-squared (χ^2) test for (1) testing the equality of the variance of a given lot and a specified value, or (2) for comparing the observed frequencies with the theoretical or expected frequencies. (Price Rs. 8.00)
11. IS:6228-1971	Specification for poultry egg fertility tester	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and performance test for poultry egg fertility testers. (Price Rs. 2.50)
12. IS:6242-1971	Specification for solvent extracted safflower oilcake (meal) as livestock feed	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for solvent extracted safflower oilcake (meal) as livestock feed. (Price Rs. 3.50)
13. IS:6243-1971	Method of hydrogen embrittlement test for copper	—	This standard prescribes the method of hydrogen embrittlement testing of deoxidized and oxygen-free high conductivity coppers. (Price Rs. 2.00)
14. IS:6253-1971	Method for simple torsion testing of copper and copper alloy wire	—	This standard prescribes the method of conducting simple torsion test on copper and copper alloy wire of nominal sizes of 0.5 mm and above. (Price Rs. 2.00)
15. IS:6258-1971	Specification for O-Nitroanisole	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for o-nitroanisole. (Price Rs. 2.00)
16. IS:6259-1971	Specification for anthraquinone, technical	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for anthraquinone, technical. (Price Rs. 2.50)
17. IS: 6264-1971	Specification for J-acid	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and tests for J-acid. (Price Rs. 2.00)
18. IS:6265-1971	Specification for quinizarine, technical	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for quinizarine, technical. (Price Rs. 2.50)
19. IS:6266-1971	Specification for 1:4 diaminoanthraquinone, technical	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for 1:4 diaminoanthraquinone, technical. (Price Rs. 3.50)
20. IS:6270-1971	Code of safety for phenol	—	This standard describes properties of phenol, the nature of hazards associated with it and essential information on storage, handling, packing, labelling, disposal of waste, cleaning and repair of containers, selection and training of personnel, personal protective equipment and first-aid. (Price Rs. 5.00)
21. IS:6278-1971	Code of practice for white-washing and colour-washing	—	This standard lays down the method of preparation of surfaces and application of whitewash and colour-wash over concrete, masonry and plaster surfaces in buildings. (Price Rs. 2.50)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22. IS:6282-1971	Specification for receiver, waste, dental	—	This standard lays down the dimensions and other requirements for dental waste receiver. (Price Rs. 3.00)
23. IS:6290-1971	Specification for steam irons	—	This standard applies to domestic electric steam irons, designed for connections to supplies at voltages not exceeding 250 V, ac single phase 50 Hz, or dc. (Price Rs. 7.00)
24. IS:6320-1971	Specification for wheat power thresher (hammer mill type)	—	This standard prescribes the material and performance requirements of wheat power thresher (hammer mill type). (Price Rs. 3.50)
25. IS:6327-1971	Specification for one-way animal drawn mouldboard plough shares	—	This standard specifies the material and dimensions of one-way animal drawn mouldboard plough shares. (Price Rs. 3.50)
26. IS:6383-1971	Specification for electric service lift	—	This standard prescribes the constructional and safety requirements and the methods of test for electric service lift. (Price Rs. 3.50)
27. IS:6386-1971	Specification for bact-apo-8' —carotenal, food grade	—	This standard prescribes the requirement and methods of test for bact-apo-8-carotenal, food grade. (Price Rs. 2.50)

Copies of these Indian Standard are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) 534 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7 (ii) 5, Chowringhee Approach Road, Calcutta-13 (iii) 54 General Patters Road, Madras-2 (iv) 117/418 B, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur-5 and (v) 5-9-201/2-A Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-1.

[No. CMD/13 : 2]

क्र० आ० 3056 —समय समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणन चिह्न) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 3-के उपविनियम (2) और (3) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में जिन मानकों के ब्यौरे दिए गए हैं। 1 फरवरी, 1972 से 15 फरवरी, 1972 तक की अवधि में निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	निर्धारित भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	नाम भारतीय मानक द्वारा रद्द हुए भारतीय मानक की पद संख्या और शीर्षक	संक्षिप्त विवरण
1	2	3	4
1. IS : 612-1971	भुने हुए कासनी (चिकोरी) पाउडर की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 612-1962 भुने हुए कासनी पाउडर की विशिष्ट	इस मानक में भुने हुए कासनी पाउडर के विषय में अपेक्षाएं, परीक्षण पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.50)
2. IS : 757-1971	हथकरघों की अवशोषी विरजित सूती तूलिपट (लिट) की विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 757-1955 हथकरघों की अवशोषी विरजित सूती तूलिपट (लिट) की विशिष्ट	इस मानक में अवशोषी विरजित हथकरघों द्वारा बुने गए सूती तूलिपट के सम्बन्ध में निर्माण सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे तथा अन्य अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)
3. IS : 778-1971	सामान्य कार्यों के लिये गनमेटल की टोटी, चाभी और रोक वाल्वों की विशिष्ट (द्वितीय पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 778-1964 पानी, भाप और तेल के लिए गनमेटल की टोटी, चाभी और रोक वाल्वों (पेट्रोलियम उद्योग में प्रयोग के लिए नहीं) की विशिष्ट (पुनरीक्षण)	इस मानक में 208 डिग्री से०से० की कार्यकारी ताप और 28 कि० ग्रा० वर्ग से मी० तक की ठंडी आघात रहित कार्यकारी दाबों का उपयुक्त और 8 मि मी से 100, मि मी माकेतिक नापों की गनमेटल की टोटी चाभियों और रोक वाल्वों को लिया गया है। (मूल्य रु० 9.00)
4. IS : 1878 (भाग I)-1971	सामान्य कार्यों वाली सामान्तर खरादों का परीक्षण चाटं भाग I 800 मि मी स्विंग ओवरबेड वाली खराद (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS : 1878-1961 खरादों के परीक्षण चाटं (800 मि मी तक के स्विंग ओवरबेड वाली)	इस मानक में 800 मि मी तक की स्विंग ओवरबेड और IS : 2063-1962 मशीन औजारों की परीक्षण संहिता, में दिए अनुसार विचलन के अनुरूप सामान्य कार्यों वाली सामान्तर खरादों के विषय में ज्यामितीय तथा व्यावहारिक परीक्षण दिए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 6.50)

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5. IS : 1885 (भाग 30)-1971 विद्युत तकनीकी शब्दावली भाग 30 विद्युत ऊर्जा का शिरोपरि प्रेषण तथा वितरण	—	इस मानक में विद्युत ऊर्जा के शिरोपरि प्रेषण तथा वितरण सम्बन्धी शब्दावली तथा परिभाषाएं दी गई हैं (मूल्य रु० 5.50)	
6. IS : 2032 (भाग 14)-1971 विद्युत शिल्प में प्रयुक्त लेखी प्रतीक भाग 14 सूक्ष्म तरंग शिल्प	—	इस मानक में सूक्ष्म तरंग शिल्प के नव्यों के लिए प्रयुक्त लेखी प्रतीक दिए गए हैं। (मूल्य रु० 4.00)	
7. IS : 5593-1970 पट्टी के बंधकों (मगरनुमा पकड़ वाले) की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में औद्योगिक कार्यों में प्रयुक्त पट्टी की जड़त के काम आने वाले मगर की पकड़नुमा बंधकों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
8. IS : 6656-1970 शिरोपरि पावर तथा दूर-संचारण लाइनों के लिए जोड़ पड़े लकड़ी के खम्भे की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में भारत में पैदा होने वाले चौड़ी पत्ती वाले तथा शंकु वृक्षों की लकड़ी के बने जोड़ पड़े लकड़ी के खम्भों को लिया गया है। ये खम्भे शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण लाइनों, टेलीफोन और टेलीग्राफ के परिपथों के लिए उपयुक्त होते हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.50)	
9. IS : 6088-1971 ट्रांसफार्मरों के लिए तेल-से-पानी को ताप प्रेषितों की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में ट्रांसफार्मरों में प्रयुक्त तेल से पानी के ताप प्रेषितों के सम्बन्ध में लगने वाली सामग्री, निर्माण और परीक्षण सम्बन्धी अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)।	
10. IS : 6092 (भाग 3)-1971 उर्वरकों की बानगी लेने तथा परीक्षण की पद्धतियां भाग 3 फासफोरस की मात्रा ज्ञात करना	—	इस मानक में ऊर्वरकों और उर्वरक मिश्रणों के विभिन्न रूपों में विद्यमान फासफोरस की मात्रा ज्ञात करने की पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
11. IS : 6110-1971 रखड़ लगे दोहरी बुनाई वाले कपड़ों की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में सुरक्षा तथा सामान्य कार्यों में प्रयुक्त दोहरी बुनाई वाले रखड़ लगे कपड़ों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं तथा परीक्षण पद्धतियां निर्धारित की गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 7.50)	
12. IS : 6112-1971 बो सिरे वाले योनि स्पेकुलम (सिम पैटन) की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में दो मिरों वाले योनि स्पेकुलम (सिम पैटन) के विषय में माप सम्बन्धी तथा धन्य अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	
13. IS : 6117-1971 सूती पट्टियों (टेप) की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में फौजी कर्मचारियों के काम आने वाली विभिन्न प्रकार के सूती पट्टियों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 5.00)	
14. IS : 6121-1971 तेल में डिब्बो बंद लैकटेरियस प्रजाति की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में तेल में डिब्बे बंद लैकटेरियस प्रजाति के विषय में अपेक्षाएं तथा बानगी लेने की पद्धतियां निहित हैं। (मूल्य रु० 2.50)	
15. IS : 6137-1971 सादे प्लग मापकों के 'गो' मापक श्रंग (साइज 1 से 30 मिमी तक) के मापी श्रंगों की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में 1 से 30 मिमी वाले सादे प्लग मापकों के 'गो' श्रंग के मापक श्रंगों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। इन सादे प्लग मापकों का उपयोग IS : 4218-1967 आई० एम० ओ० मीटर की चूड़ियों के अनुसार बनी भीतरी चूड़ियों के लघु व्यास ज्ञात करने के लिए किया जा सकता है। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	

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16. IS : 6142-1971 जलयान के ब्रेकेटदार एक खर्ची वाले ब्लॉक की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में 1 से लेकर 8 मीटरी टन तक के कार्यकारी भार पर निरापघ रूप से काम करने वाले जलयान के ब्रेकेटदार एक खर्ची वाले ब्लॉकों के निर्माण में लगने वाली सामग्री उनके सामान्य माप तथा परीक्षण निर्धारित किए गए हैं : (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
17. IS : 6181 -1971 लेखन सामग्री सम्बन्धी धातु की भ्रलमारियों की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में लेखन सामग्री रखने की धातु की भ्रलमारियों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
18. IS : 6203-1971 जलयान की गोल आंखमुमा पट्टियों (आई प्लेट) की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में जलयान की गोल आंखमुमा पट्टियों में लगने वाली सामग्री तथा माप निर्धारित किए गए हैं । (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
19. IS : 6267-1971 विद्युत लेपन के लिए रजत सायनाइड तथा रजत पोटैशियम सायनाइड की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में विद्युत लेपन में प्रयुक्त रजत सायनाइड और रजत पोटैशियम सायनाइड के विषय में अपेक्षाएं तथा बानगी लेने और परीक्षण की पद्धतियां दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 3.50)	
20. IS : 6213 (भाग 1) -1971 लुगरी की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 1 जल में लुगरी की घुलनशीलता	—	इस मानक में ठंडे तथा उबलते हुए पानी में लुगरी की घुलनशीलता नियन की गई है । (मूल्य रु० 1.50)	
21. IS : 6213 (भाग 6) -1971 लुगरी की परीक्षण पद्धतियां भाग 6 लुगरी के साम्र भ्रंक	—	इस मानक में बिरजित और साफ की गई लुगरियों के साम्र भ्रंक ज्ञान करने की क्रियाविधि का वर्णन किया गया है । (मूल्य रु० 2.00)	
22. IS : 6227-1971 दूध के बनी निर्मितियों में मेटल ग्रार्क बेल्डिंग के उपयोग की रीतिसंहिता	—	इस मानक में दूध से बनी निर्मितियों में ग्रार्क द्वारा स्वचल तथा ग्रार्ड स्वचल विधियों से मेटल ग्रार्क बेल्डिंग के उपयोग करने के विषय में रीतियां दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 5.00)	
23. IS : 6241-1971 सड़क में पड़ने वाले रोड़ियों के मिलावे के उखड़ने सम्बन्धी मान ज्ञात करने की परीक्षण पद्धति	—	इस मानक में सड़क बनाने के काम में प्रयुक्त रोड़ियों के मिलावे के उखड़ने सम्बन्धी मान ज्ञान करने की क्रिया विधि बताई गई है । रोड़ियों के जमाव के लिए प्रवेशी ग्रेड के बिट्यूमेन, फ्लक्स बिट्यूमेन और सड़क के मारकोल का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है । (मूल्य रु० 1.50)	
24. IS : 6247-1971 सादे प्लग मापकों के 'नो गो' भ्रंग (सादे 100 से 250 मिमी) तक के मापी भ्रंगों की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में 100 से 250 मिमी तक के साइज वाले सादे प्लग मापकों के 'नो गो' भ्रंग के मापी भ्रंगों के विषय में अपेक्षाएं निर्धारित की गई हैं । इन सादे प्लग मापकों का उपयोग IS : 42-1967 आई०एस० ओ० मीटरी चूड़ियां, के अनुषंग बनी भीतरी चूड़ियां के लघु व्यास ज्ञात करने के लिए भी किया जा सकता है । (मूल्य रु० 5.00)	
25. IS : 6275-1971 तलाक युक्तियां और जोड़ों वाले टांग तक की पूरी लम्बाई वाले ब्रेस की विशिष्टि	—	इस मानक में पोलियो अथवा दुर्घटना भास्त खराब टांगों में बंधाई के लिए प्रयुक्त तालक युक्त तथा जोड़ों वाले टांगों तक की पूरी लम्बाई वाले ब्रेस के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं । (मूल्य रु० 3.00)	

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28.	IS: 6300-1971 पिकर सेवर (फारमालिन्हाइड से कमाए चमड़े वाले) की विनिष्टि	—	सब मानक में बराबर दूरी पर 5 या 6 छेव वाले पिकर सफुवों के बचाव के लिए पिकर सेवरों (फारमालिन्हाइड से कमाये चमड़े वाले) के विषय में अपेक्षाएं दी गई हैं। (मूल्य रु० 3.00)

हम भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां, भारतीय मानक संस्था, 9 बहादुरसाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली और इसकी शाखा कार्यालयों (1) 534 सरदार बल्लभ भाई रोड, बम्बई-7 (2) 5 खीरंगी ऐप्रोच, कलकत्ता-13 (3) 54 जनरल पैटर्स रोड, मद्रास-2 (4) 117/418 बी सर्वोदय नगर कामपुर (5) 5-9-201/2 बिराग भली लेन हैदराबाद-1 (6) 'साधना' मूरमोहमम शेख मार्ग, खानपुर, अहमदाबाद-1 (7) एक ब्लाक यूनिटी बिल्डिंग, नरसिंहराज स्वयंवर बंगलोर-2 और (8) बी सी० 1 बिल्डिंग (सीसरी मंजिल) गांधी मैदान, पूर्वी पटना से प्राप्त की जा सकती हैं।

[सं० सी एम बी/13:2]

S. O. 3056—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955 as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard(s), particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been established during the period 1 February to 15 February 1972 :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Indian Standard Established	No. and Title of the Indian Standard if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. IS:612-1971 Specification for roasted chicory powder (First Revision)	IS:612-1962 Specification for roasted chicory powder	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for roasted chicory powder. (Price Rs. 5.50)
2. IS:757-1971 Specification for handloom cotton lint, absorbent, bleached (First Revision)	IS:757-1955 Specification for handloom cotton lint, absorbent, bleached	—	This standard prescribes the constructional details and other requirements of cotton lint absorbent, bleached, woven on handlooms. (Price Rs. 2.50)
3. IS:778-1971 Specification for gunmetal gate, globe and check valves for general purposes (Second Revision)	IS:778-1964 Specification for gunmetal gate, globe and check valves for water, steam and oil only (not intended for use in petroleum industry) (revised)	—	This standard covers gunmetal gate, globe and check valves from 8 to 1000 mm nominal sizes, and suitable for working temperature up to 208 C and cold non-shock working pressures up to 28 kgf/cm. (Price Rs. 9.00)
4. IS:1878 (Part I)-1971 Test chart for general purpose parallel lathes Part I lathes with swing over bed up to 800mm (First Revision)	IS:1878-1961 Test charts for lathes (up to 800mm swing overbed)	—	This standard describes both geometrical and practical tests on general purpose parallel lathes with swing over bed up to 800 mm and the corresponding permissible deviations, with reference to IS:2063-1972 'Code for testing machine tools', (Price Rs. 6.50)
5. IS:1885 (Part XXX)-1971 Electrotechnical vocabulary Part XXX overhead transmission and distribution of electrical energy.	—	—	This standard covers definitions of terms applicable to overhead transmission and distribution of electrical energy. (Price Rs. 5.50)
6. IS:2032 (Part XIV)-1971 Graphical symbols used in electrotechnology Part XIV microwave technology	—	—	This standard covers graphical symbols for elements of microwave technology. (Price Rs. 4.00)
7. IS:5593-1970 Specification for belt fasteners (alligator type)	—	—	This standard covers the requirements for belt fasteners, commercially known as alligator tape fasteners, used in joining belting for industrial purposes. (Price Rs. 2.00)
8. IS:6056-1970 Specification for jointed wood poles for overhead power and telecommunication lines	—	—	This standard covers the specification of jointed wood poles made of both broad leaved, and coniferous species of timber, grown in India, and suitable for carrying overhead electric power transmission lines, telephone and telegraph circuits. (Price Rs. 5.50)
9. IS:6088-1971 Specification for oil-to-water heat exchangers for transformers	—	—	This standard covers material, construction and testing requirements of oil-to-water heat exchangers for transformers. (Price Rs. 5.00)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
10.	IS:6092 (Part III)-1971 Methods of sampling and test for fertilizers Part III determination of phosphorus	—	This standard prescribes the methods for determination of phosphorus in its various forms in fertilizers, including fertilizers, mixtures (Price Rs. 3.50)
11.	IS:6110-1971 Specification for double-texture rubberized fabrics	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for double texture rubberized fabrics, used for defence and general purposes. (Price Rs. 7.50)
12.	IS:6112-1971 Specification for speculum, vaginal, double ended (Sim's Pattern)	—	This standard specifies the dimensional and other requirements of vaginal speculum, double ended (Sim's pattern). (Price Rs. 3.00)
13.	IS:6117-1971 Specification for tapes, cotton	—	This standard prescribes the requirements of various cotton tapes generally required by the Defence personnel. (Price Rs. 3.00)
14.	IS:6121-1971 Specification for <i>Catarius</i> canned in oil	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for <i>Lactarius</i> spp. canned in oil. (Price Rs. 2.50)
15.	IS:6137-1971 Specification for gauging members for plain plug gauges 'go' member (size range 1 to 30mm)	—	This standard covers requirements for gauging members for plain plug gauges for 'GO' member in the size range 1 to 30mm. These plain plug gauges can also be used to check the minor diameter of internal threads when made according to IS:4218-1967 'ISO metric screw threads'. (Price Rs. 3.00)
16.	IS:6142-1971 Specification for ship's single sheave blocks with becket	—	This standard specifies the material, general dimensions and tests for ship's single sheave blocks with becket for safe working loads 1 to 8 tonnes. (Price Rs. 3.50)
17.	IS:6189-1971 Specification for metal stationery cupboards	—	This standard deal with the requirements for metal stationery cupboards. (Price Rs. 3.50)
18.	IS:6203-1971 Specification for ship's round eye plates	—	This standard specifies the material and dimensions for ship's round eye plates. (Price Rs. 2.00)
19.	IS:6267-1971 Specification for silver cyanide and silver potassium cyanide for electroplating	—	This standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for silver cyanide and silver potassium cyanide for electroplating. (Price Rs. 3.50)
20.	IS:6213 (Part I)-1971 Methods of test for pulp Part I water solubility of pulp	—	This standard prescribes the cold water and the boiling water solubilities of the pulp. (Price Rs. 1.50)
21.	IS:6213 (Part VI)-1971 Methods of test for pulp Part VI copper number of pulp	—	This standard describes the procedure for determination of copper number of bleached and purified pulps. (Price Rs. 2.00)
22.	IS:6227-1971 Code of practice for use of metal arc welding in tubular structures	—	This standard covers the use of metal arc welding in tubular construction by manual, automatic and semi-automatic process (Price Rs. 5.00)
23.	IS:6241-1971 Method of test for determination of stripping value of road aggregate	—	This standard covers the procedure for determining stripping value by static immersion method of aggregate used in road construction with binders like penetration grade bitumen, flux bitumen and road tar. (Price Rs. 1.50)
24.	IS:6247-1971 Specification for gauging members for plain plug gauges 'NO GO' member (size range 100 to 250 mm)	—	This standard prescribes requirements for gauging members for plain plug gauges for 'NO GO' member in the size range 100 to 250 mm. These plain plug gauges can also be used to check the minor diameter of internal threads when made according to IS:4218-1967 'ISO metric screw threads' (Price Rs. 5.00)
25.	IS:6275-1971 Specification for lower extremity full length brace with joints with locks	—	This standard covers the requirements lower extremity full length brace with joints with locks. (Price Rs. 3.00)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
26. IS:6300-1971 Specification for picker savers (formaldehyde-tanned leather)	—		This standard covers picker* savers (of formaldehyde-tanned leather), with or 6 equidistant holes. (Price Rs. 3.005)

Copies of these Indian Standards are available for sale with the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-1 and also its branch offices at (i) 534, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Road, Bombay-7, (ii) 5, Chowringhee Approach Road, Calcutta-13, (iii) 54, General Patters Road, Madras-2, (iv) 117/418 B, Sarvodaya Nagar, Kanpur-5, (v) 5-9-201/2-A, Chirag Ali Lane, Hyderabad-1, (vi) 0-18, New Civil Hospital Avenue, Asarva, Ahmedabad-16, (vii) F-Block, Unity Bldg., Narasimharaja Square, Bangalore-2 and (viii) B.C.I.I. Building (3rd Floor), Gandhi Maidan East, Patna-4.

[No. CMD/13:2]

का० खा० 3057.—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था/(प्रमाणन चिन्ह) विनियम 1955 के विनियम 8 के उपविनियम (1) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में विवरण सहित दिए गए 139 साइसेंसों का नवीकरण माह जून, 1972 में किया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	साइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	उत्पाद तथा अधि से	तक	साइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	साइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया तथा IS : पद नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	सी एम/एल-9 11-6-1956	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	जीवनलाल (1929) लि०, श्री गणेश्वर एल्युमिनियम वर्क्स, सं० 1, सिधाड़ा गार्डन, 4 थी गली, बाजार-मैनपेट, मद्रास	पिटवा एल्युमिनियम और एल्युमिनियम मिश्र धातु के बर्तन— IS: 21-1959
2.	सी एम/एल-10 11-6-1956	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	जीवनलाल (1929) लि०, क्राउन एल्युमिनियम वर्क्स, 26-फर्ले टैंक रोड, बम्बई-12	पिटवा एल्युमिनियम और एल्युमिनियम मिश्र धातु के बर्तन— IS: 21-1959
3.	सी एम/एल-11 11-6-1956	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	जीवनलाल (1929) लि०, क्राउन एल्युमिनियम वर्क्स, 95, फ्रांट ट्रंक रोड, डाकघर बेजूरमठ, (जिला हावड़ा)	(1) पिटवा एल्युमिनियम और एल्युमिनियम मिश्र धातु के बर्तन— IS: 21-1959 (2) पिटवा एल्युमिनियम और एल्युमिनियम मिश्र धातु के बर्तन ग्रेड एस आई सी, एम आई सी और एन एस उ एनोडीकृत— IS: 1868-1968
4.	सी एम/एल-27 20-5-1957	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	इलेक्ट्रिकल मैन्यु० कं० लि०, इ एम सी गार्डन्स, 136, जेसोर रोड, कलकत्ता-55	ए ए सी और ए सी एस ग्राह बालक— IS: 398-1961
5.	सी एम०/एल-63 [7-2-1958]	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	वि इंडियन टरपेंटाइन एण्ड रोजिन कं० लि०, डाकघर कलटर बक-गंज, बरेली (उ० प्र०)	तारपीन का तेल— IS: 533-1954
6.	सी एम/एल-187 26-4-1960	1-5-1972	31-5-1973	वि इंडियन केबल कं० लि०, 9, हेयर स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता	33 कि० वा० तक बिजली की सप्लाय के लिए कागज रोहित सीसा के छोल वाले केबल— IS: 692-1968
7.	सी एम/एल-189 27-4-1960	16-5-1972	15-11-1972	श्रीतम इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर प्रा० लि०, 42, भोखला इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-19	तीन फीजी प्रेरण मोटर 1 हा० पा० से 25 हा० पा० तक के और ए श्रेणी और ई श्रेणी के रोबन वाले— IS: 325-1961
8.	सी एम/एल-190 [25-5-1960]	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	वि इंडियन टरपेंटा इन एण्ड रोजिन कं० लि०, डाकघर कलटरबकगंज, बरेली (उ० प्र०)	बरोजा (गोब बरोजा)— IS: 553-1955

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
9.	सी एम/एल-195 30-5-1960	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	वि वैस्टर्न इंडिया प्लास्टिड लि०, बलिया- पटम, कन्नोर जिला, केरल राज्य	सामान्य कार्यों के लिए प्लास्टिड— IS : 303-1960
10.	सी एम/एल-285 28-3-1961	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	भाल इंडिया मैडिकल कारपोरेशन, मूलजी जेठा, बिल्डिंग, 185, प्रिसेस स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-2	बी एच सी उशन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962
11.	सी एम/एल-299 28-4-1961	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	जे० बी० भंगाराम एण्ड कं० प्रा० लि०, डाकबर रेजिडेंसी, ग्वालियर, (मध्य प्रदेश)	मिम्नलिखित प्रकार के बिस्कुट (बेफर बिस्कुटों को छोड़कर) हनी ग्लेन, ग्लूकोज, जिजरनट, घणारोट, पैसीत म्योरे, नाइस, बेनीला क्रीम, बनाना क्रीम, एनर्जी फूड, रसबेरी क्रीम, साल्टो, कस्टर्ड क्रीम, स्मैको, रायल क्रीम और धोर बोन— IS : 1011-1968
12.	सी एम/एल-315 26-6-1961	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लि० डालमियानगर, (बिहार)	अप्रबलित पनारीदार ऐम्बेस्टास सीमेंट की बहुरें, (अर्ध पनारीदार बहुरों सहित)— IS : 459-1970
13.	सी एम/एल-342 28-9-1961	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	भाल इंडिया मैडिकल कारपोरेशन, मूलजी जेठा बिल्डिंग, 185, प्रिसेस स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-2	डी डी टी जल विसर्जनीय धूलमपाउडर— IS : 565-1961
14.	सी एम/एल-417 24-5-1962	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	इंडियन केबल इंडस्ट्रीज, बम्बई, पूना रोड, पिम्परी, (जिला थाना)	(1) पी बी सी रोहित खोल वाले और बिना खोल वाले केबल, इक- हरी कोर, 250/440 को और 650/1100 को० ग्रेड एल्युमि- नियम और तांबा और एल्युमिनियम के जालकों वाले— (2) पी बी सी रोहित और खोल वाले लचकीले बहुकोर केबल, 250/440 को० और 650/1100 को० ग्रेड, तांबा के जालकों वाले— (3) पी बी सी रोहित लचकीली बोरिया 250/440 को० ग्रेड तांबा के जालकों वाली — IS : 694 (भाग 1 और 2)- 1964
15.	सी एम/एल-427 30-6-1962	1-7-1962	30-6-1973	कलकत्ता कैमिकल कं० लि०, 6, तिल- जला रोड, कलकत्ता-39	स्टियरिक अमल, तकनीकी— IS : 1675-1960
16.	सी एम/एल-486 20-12-1962	1-7-1962	30-6-1973	गौतम इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर प्रा० लि०, 42, मोखला इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, नई दिल्ली-20	एक फेजी छोटी ए सी और युनिवर्सल मोटर 1 हा०पा 'ए' श्रेणी के रोशन वाले— आई एस : 996-1964
17.	सी एम/एल-517 22-3-1963	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	वाबलकर इंसेप्टीसाइड्स एण्ड केमि- कल्स, फैक्टरी, रोड सं० 20, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, काम्पटी रोड, नागपुर-4	बी एच सी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962
18.	सी एम/एल-529 19-4-1963	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	जयपुर मेज प्रोडक्ट्स कम्पनी, जयपुर पश्चिम, जयपुर	इबल्यू सी तथा मूत्रालयों के लिए 12.5 और 15 सीटर सम्राई वाली नीचे की चौड़ी फ्लश की टॉकिया— IS : 774-1964

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
19.	सी एम/एल-595 30-11-1963	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	वेस्टीसाइड्स इंडिया, उदयसागर रोड, उदयपुर	एन्ड्रिन का पायसनीय तैल द्रव— IS : 1310-1958
20.	सी एम/एल-611 31-12-1963	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	प्रकाश पुरुषराइजिंग मिल्स, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, अलवर (राजस्थान)	बी एच सी धूल पाउडर— IS : 561-1962
21.	सी एम/एल-643 9-3-1964	16-5-1972	15-4-1973	बीनस ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, उन्नीयेरी, आर्मेव (गुजरात)	गरबर पद्धति द्वारा दूध की घसा शात करने के लिए उपयुक्त तालक व्यवस्था वाली रबड़ की शीट— IS : 1223 (भाग 1)- 1970
22.	सी एम/एल-656 29-4-1964	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	टेंसाइल स्टील लि०, हीराबाग विश्वमित्र रोड, बड़ौदा	पूर्व प्रतिबलित कंक्रीट के लिए साधारण सख्त खिंचे हुए इस्पात के तार— IS : 1785 (भाग 1) -1966
23.	सी एम/एल-663 1-5-1964	1-6-1972	28-2-1973	इंडस्ट्रियल केबल्स (इंडिया) लि०, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया (राजपुर), (पंजाब)	33 कि० वा० बिजली सप्लाय के लिए कागज रोहित सीसा खोल वाले एल्युमिनियम जालकों वाले केबल्स— IS : 692-1965
24.	सी एम/एल-667 7-5-1964	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	गेस्ट, कीन, विलियम्स लि०, 97, अहम रोड, कलकत्ता-3	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
25.	सी एम/एल-668 7-5-1964	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	—वही—	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
26.	सी एम/एल-712 29-6-1964	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	सांगानेरिया कं० प्राइवेट लि०, 9, जगमोहन मलिक लेन, कलकत्ता	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
27.	सी एम/एल-713 29-6-1964	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	सांगानेरिया कं० प्राइवेट लि०, 9, जगमोहन मलिक लेन, कलकत्ता	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
28.	सी एम/एल-751 30-7-1964	1-4-1972	31-3-1973	हिमाचल गवर्नमेंट रोजिन एण्ड टरपेंटाइन फैक्टरी, नाहन, (हिमाचल प्रदेश)	बरोजा (गोंव बरोजा)— IS : 533-1969
29.	सी एम/एल-837 23-11-1964	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	सकी एसिड एण्ड केमिकल वर्क्स, 32/2, मुपारी पुकुर रोड, कलकत्ता-4	शोरा धमल— IS : 264-1968
30.	सी एम/एल-859 28-11-1964	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	प्राकलैण्ड जूट कं० लि०, जगतदल, 24, परगना, (प० बंगाल)	पटसन सैकिंग और सैकिंग कपड़ा, (1) ए-टिबल पटसन बोरे— IS : 1943-1964 (2) बी टिबल पटसन बोरे— IS : 2566-1965 (3) भारी सी पटसन बोरे— IS : 2874-1964 (4) मक्का के पटसन सैकिंग— IS : 2875-1964 (5) बी टिबल कपड़ा IS : 3687-1966 (6) लिबरपूल (एल-टिबल) कपड़ा— IS : 3668-1968 (7) मक्का सैकिंग पटसन कपड़ा— IS : 3750-1966 (8) भारी सी कपड़ा— IS : 3751-1966 (9) लिबरपूल टिबल (एल-टिबल) बोरे— IS : 3794-1966

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
31. सी एम/एल-995 25-1-1965		1-6-1972	31-5-1973	भारत इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, एडिज़न का पायसनीय तेज द्रव— मुलजी जेटा बिल्डिंग, 185, प्रिंसीप स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-2	IS : 1310-1958
32. सी एम/एल-1045 26-3-1965		16-5-1972	15-5-1973	—वही—	हाइड्रोक्लोरिक अम्ल— IS : 265-1962
33. सी एम/एल-1057 22-4-1965		16-5-1972	15-5-1973	—वही—	सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल— IS : 266-1961
34. सी एम/एल-1069 26-5-1965		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	भारत प्रायरन एण्ड स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज आगरा रोड, भंडुप, बम्बई-78	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 266-1969
35. सी एम/एल-1070 26-5-1965		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	—वही—	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
36. सी एम/एल-1073 26-5-1965		1-6-1972	31-5-1973	भार० एम० चटर्जी प्रायरन फाउंडरी प्रा० लि०, 63, सीता नाथ बोस लेन, सलिया (छाबड़ा)	15 लीटर समार्र वाली उंचाई पर लगने वाली (मोड़ वाली साह- फलमुमा और नीचे की चौड़ी, हलवाई लोहे की प्लेस की टंकियां— IS : 774-1964
37. सी एम/एल-1079 1-6-1965		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	गेष्ट, कीन, विलियम्स, लि० 97, ग्रंथूल रोड, कलकत्ता-3	संरचना कार्यों के लिए रिबेट छड़े— IS : 1148-1964
38. सी एम/एल-1080 1-6-1965		16-6-1972	15-5-1973	—वही—	संरचना कार्यों के लिए उच्च समाव वाली रिबेट छड़े— IS : 1149-1964
39. सी एम/एल-1090 3-6-1965		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	वेस्ट इंडिया स्टील कम्पनी लि०, चेन्नैनूर, केरोक (केरल)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
40. सी एम/एल-1091 3-6-1965		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	—वही—	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) IS : 1977-1969
41. सी एम/एल-1114 28-7-1965		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च कारपोरेशन, बी. 44 इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, राजाजी नगर, यशवन्तपुर, (जिला बंगलौर)	रंजकों से बनी फाउटेन पैन की स्पाही (सीली, लाल और काली) IS : 1221-1957
42. सी एम/एल-1175 9-12-1965		1-1-1972	31-12-1972	एग्रोमोर लि०, मैसूर रोड, बंगलौर-26	ब एमाइन लवण, 2, 4-डी-ए— IS : 1827-1961
43. सी एम/एल-1178 13-12-1965		1-7-1972	30-6-1973	मध्य प्रवेश इंडस्ट्रीज, 31, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट चाफर बिकला नगर, खालियर	शिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कार्यों के लिए सख्त बिछे लड़दार पूरे एल्युमिनि- यम के धालक और इस्पात की कोर वाले एल्युमिनियम के धालक— IS : 398-1961
44. सी एम/एल-1183 16-12-1965		16-6-1972	15-12-1973	पेस्टीसाइड्स इंडिया, उदयसागर रोड, उदयपुर	बी एच सी पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 632-1966
45. सी एम/एल-1252 26-4-1966		1-5-1972	30-4-1973	मुकंद प्रायरन एण्ड स्टील लि०, कलबे, धाना (महाराष्ट्र)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
46. सी एम/एल-1253 26-4-1966		1-5-1972	30-4-1973	—वही—	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
47. सी एम/एल-1258 5-5-1966		1-5-1972	30-4-1973	जीप फ्लैशलाइट इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, 28, साउथ रोड, इलाहाबाद (उ० प्र०)	फ्लैश लाइट— IS : 2083-1962
48. सी एम/एल-1261 20-5-1966		1-6-1972	31-5-1973	इंडियन आक्सिजन लि०, इलेक्ट्रोड फैक्टरी, धम्बातूर इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, मद्रास	संरचना इस्पात की मेटल ब्रांक बेल्डिंग के लिए ठके इलेक्ट्रोड— IS : 814-1970

1	2	3	4	5	6
49. सी एम/एल-1264 23-5-1966	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	हुसैनी मेटल रोलिंग मिल प्रा० लि० तम्बावाला प्रोपर्टीज, रिए रोड, बम्बई-10।	रसायन उद्योग में प्रयुक्त सीसे की बट्टर— IS : 405-1961	
50. सी एम/एल-1269 30-5-1966	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	नवीन इंडस्ट्रीज, सी-82, रिवाड़ी लाइन, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, (माया- पुरी) फेज 2, नई दिल्ली-27।	अंग्रेजी टट्टियों की प्लास्टिक की सीट और बथकन, फोनोलिक टाइप 'ए'- IS : 2548-1967	
51. सी एम/एल-1270 31-5-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	बम्बई कंडक्टर्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स प्रा० लि०, प्लॉट सं० 175/4 गांव घोडसर निकट असोवा नगर, अहमदाबाद।	ए एसी और एसी एस द्वार बालक— IS : 398-1961	
52. सी एम/एल-1272 31-5-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	किसान केमिकल्स, 127-इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चंडीगढ़।	बाइएलिट्रान पायसमीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1054-1962	
53. सी एम/एल-1280 10-6-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	प्रकाश पुल्वराइजिंग मिक्स, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया अलवर (राजस्थान)।	बी डी टी घुलन पाउडर—टी IS : 564-1961	
54. सी एम/एल-1292 30-6-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	इंडस्ट्रियल रिसर्च कारपोरेशन, बी-44, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, राजाजी नगर, यशवन्तपुर, जिला बंगलूर।	फेरो-निलो-टैनेट फाउंटैन पैन की स्थायी IS : 220-1959	
55. सी एम/एल-1369 16-12-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	वि बेस्टर्न इंडिया प्लाइवुड लि०, डाक- घर बलियापट्टन, कन्नूर जिला (केरल)।	(1) जहाज में उपयोग के लिये मध्यम सामर्थ्य वाली प्लाइवुड— IS : 709-1957 (2) नौवहन के लिये प्लाइवुड— IS : 710-1957	
56. सी एम/एल-1371 26-12-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	हिन्दुस्तान सेपटी ग्लास वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, महेश मुन्शी, फीवर रोड, अरिया- वाह (24 परगना)।	बमकदार और सख्त बचाव कांच— IS : 2553-1964	
57. सी एम/एल-1388 11-1-1967	1-5-1972	30-6-1973	जे० के० स्टील एण्ड इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, रिथरा, जिला हुगली।	जिरोपरि पावर प्रेषण कायों के लिए इस्पात की कोर वाले एल्युमिनियम बालकों की कोर के लिए इस्पात का तार— IS : 398-1961	
58. सी एम/एल-1392 15-2-1967	16-5-1972	15-11-1972	सिंथल पेस्टीसाइड्स, 9/122, मोती बाग, जमुनागिज, भागरा (उ०प्र०)	एड्रिन पायसमीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310-1958	
59. सी एम/एल-1438 15-5-1967	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	" "	बी एच सी घुलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962	
60. सी एम/एल-1440 15-5-1967	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	सिंथल पेस्टीसाइड्स, 9/122 मोती बाग जमुनागिज, भागरा (उ०प्र०)।	बजोररेन घुलन पाउडर— IS : 2864-1964	
61. सी एम/एल-1445 24-5-1967	16-5-1972	15-11-1972	मनहर इंसेप्टीसाइड्स प्रा० लि०, गांव नारायणपुर, तहसील जुनार, जिला मिर्जापुर।	बी एच सी घुलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962	
62. सी एम/एल-1459 15-6-1967	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	आर्य इंडस्ट्रियल वर्क्स, सी-2 इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कुडप्पा (म्रा० प्र०)।	ए एसी और एसी एस द्वार बालक— IS : 398-1961	
63. सी एम/एल-1481 24-7-1967	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	किसान केमिकल्स, 127, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, चंडीगढ़-21।	एलिट्रान पायसमीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1307-1958	
64. सी एम/एल-1494 22-8-1967	1-3-1972	28-2-1973	सीमेंट रिसर्च कारपोरेशन प्रा० लि०, 3-गोविंद बनर्जी लेन, कलकत्ता-33।	जल रोक बनाने के लिये सीमेंट का समेकित मसाला— IS : 2645-1964	
65. सी एम/एल-1547 19-10-1967	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	एम० बी० इंडस्ट्रीज, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, जयपुर परिषद।	केवल 12.5 लीटर ससाई वाली ऊंचाई पर लगने वाली नीचे की छोड़ी रुखवां लोहे की पलख की टट्टियां— IS : 774-1964	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
66. सी एम/एल-1568 24-11-1967		1-6-1972	30-11-1972	प्रकाश इंसेपटीसाइन्स प्रा० लि०, बाकधर नैनी, जिला इलाहाबाद (उ०प्र०) ।	बी एच सी पुलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962
67. सी एम/एल-1583 13-12-1967		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	रत्नचन्द हरजस राय (मोलिब्डम) प्रा० लि०, 54-इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया (करी-दाबाब) हरियाणा ।	फिनोलिक प्लास्टिक धक्का मूरिया फार्मलिनहाइड की बनी प्रोपेबी टट्टियों की सीटें और धक्का-टाप 'ए'— IS : 2448-1967
68. सी एम/एल-1693 13-5-1968		1-7-1972	31-12-1972	प्रकाश पृथ्वराइनिंग मिल्स, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भलवर (राजस्थान) ।	एस्ट्रिन पायसमीय तेज धक्का— IS : 1307-1958
69. सी एम/एल-1696 16-5-1968		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	जी एण्ड एच शॉ प्रा० लि०, इच्छापुर रोड, दासनगर, हावड़ा ।	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
70. सी एम/एल-1697 16-5-1968		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	" "	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
71. सी एम/एल-1701 17-5-1968		1-4-1972	30-9-1972	वि ऐचो इंडस्ट्रियल केमिकल्स क०, 13-ए, कल्याणी बिम्, रुद्रपुर (नैनीताल) ।	बी एच सी पुलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962
72. सी एम/एल-1703 16-5-1968		16-5-1972	15-5-1973	श्री राम मिल्स लि०, कर्गसन रोड, लोअर परैल, बम्बई-13 ।	ट्रेस करने का कपड़ा— IS : 2037-1962
73. सी एम/एल-1717 12-6-1968		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	अप्रोक स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज, 13/1, बेलू रोड, लिलूबा (हावड़ा) ।	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
74. सी एम/एल-1718 12-6-1968		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	" "	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
75. सी एम/एल-1726 18-6-1968		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	एपीओ स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०, बाकधर राजबंश पूर्व रेलवे जिला बर्दवान (प० बंगाल) ।	अल्पघाब द्वितीय गैसों के संधारण और परिवहन के लिए वेल्ड किए हुए अल्प कार्बन इस्पात के, 28.9 मीटर और 33 मीटर जल समझी वाले सिंथेसिस्— IS : 3196-1968
76. सी एम/एल-1748 18-7-1968		16-5-1972	15-5-1973	मिथल वेस्टीसाइन्स, 9/122, मोती बाग, जमुना बिज, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।	बी डी टी पुलन पाउडर— IS : 564-1961
77. सी एम/एल-1749 18-7-1968		16-5-1972	15-11-1972	मिथल वेस्टीसाइन्स, 9/122, मोती बाग, जमुना बिज, आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) ।	एस्ट्रिन पायसमीय तेज धक्का— IS : 1307-1958
78. सी एम/एल-1767 19-8-1968		1-5-1972	31-10-1972	प्रकाश एण्ड कम्पनी, 73-बी, फेज 1, रिवाड़ी लाइन, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मायापुरी, नई दिल्ली-27 ।	केवल 15 मिमी साइज के (मैनिज पसंजरनुमा) उच्च दाब तथा अल्प दाब गोल बाल्व— IS : 1703-1968
79. सी एम/एल-1782 5-9-1968		16-3-1972	15-3-1973	नेशनल मेटल इंडस्ट्रीज, 314, अगीरध पुरा, इन्दौर (म० प्र०) ।	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म)— IS : 226-1969
80. सी एम/एल-1783 5-9-1968		16-3-1972	15-3-1973	" "	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म)— IS : 1977-1969
81. सी एम/एल-1830 11-11-1968		16-5-1972	15-5-1973	अक्संस इलेक्ट्रो मेकेनिकल वर्क्स, अगाडी इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कोट रोड, सुभाष नगर जोगेधरी (पूर्व), बम्बई ।	तीन फेजी स्विचरस केज प्रेक्षण मोटर 0.37 कि० वा० (0.5 हा०पा०), 0.55 कि०वा० (0.75 हा०पा०), 0.75 कि०वा० (1 हा०पा०), 1.1 कि०वा० (1.5 हा०पा०), 1.5 कि०वा० (2 हा०पा०), और 2.2 कि०वा० (3 हा०पा०) 'ए' श्रेणी के रोशन वाले— IS : 325-1961

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
82. सी एम/एल-1848 29-11-1968	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	हरियाणा कंडक्टिंग प्रा० लि० 17 बा भील पत्थर, जी टी रोड, कुंडली जिला सोनीपत, (हरियाणा) ।	भिरौपरि पावर प्रेषण कार्यो के लिये सबन बिजे लड़ार एल्यूमिनियम और इस्पात की कोर वाले एल्यु- मिनियम के चालक— IS : 398-1961	
83. सी एम/एल-1937 23-4-1969	16-4-1972	15-4-1973	पेंटा केमि०, प्लाट सं० 20/23, इंडस्ट्रि- यल इस्टेट, कड़गांव, अहमदनगर ।	नाम प्राक्मीकलोराइड जल विमर्जनीय तेज पाउडर— IS : 1507-1966	
84. सी एम/एल-1961 30-4-1969	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	बि पंजाब स्टेट कोआपरेटिव स्प्लाई एंड मार्केटिंग फैब्रिकेशन लि०, 7-8 बी, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, मोहली (पंजाब) निकट चडीगढ़ ।	एल्यूम का पारसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1310-1958	
85. सी एम/एल-1974 22-5-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	मालियर कारेस्ट प्राइवट लि०, शिव- पुरी (म० प्र०) ।	कचब— IS : 3967-1967	
86. सी एम/एल-1981 29-5-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	हिन्दुस्तान गम एण्ड केमिकल्स लि०, बिड़ला कालोनी, भिवानी ।	गुबार गोंद-ग्रेड 2 (चूर्ण)— IS : 3988-1967	
87. सी एम/एल-2028 25-7-1969	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	मुकंद प्रायरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स लि०, कल्वा, थाना (महाराष्ट्र) ।	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिये गर्म रोलड साधारण इस्पात की मध्यम तनाव वाली और उच्च पराभव सामर्थ्य वाली इस्पात की विकृत सरिया— IS : 1139-1966	
88. सी एम/एल-2029 25-7-1969	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	„ „	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिये ठोड़ी सरोड़ी इस्पात की विकृत सरिया— IS : 1786-1966	
89. सी एम/एल-2060 28-8-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	ग्राल इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, मूजली जेटा बिल्डिंग, 185, प्रिन्स स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-2 ।	एल्यूम का प्पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS : 1307-1958	
90. सी एम/एल-2061 28-8-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	„ „	एल्यूम का धूलन पाउडर— IS : 1308-1958	
91. सी एम/एल-2068 8-9-1969	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	बि इंडिया सीमेंट्स लि०, मंफरी पश्चिम, सलेम जिला (तमिलनाडु) ।	साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट— IS : 269-1967	
92. सी एम/एल-2096 30-9-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	द्रावनकोर ट्रेड्स एण्ड एंजेन्सीज, विलसन स्ट्रीट, कोट्टायम (केरल) ।	चाय की पेडियों के लिये धातु के फिटिंग— IS : 10-1970	
93. सी एम/एल-2129 30-10-1969	1-5-1972	31-10-1972	एम० एन० केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, बी/25, गवर्नमेंट इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, महरोली रोड, गुडगांव (हरियाणा) ।	बी एन सी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962	
94. सी एम/एल-2131 21-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	महेंद्र यूजाइन स्टील कं० लि०, खोपोली, जिला कोलाबा (महाराष्ट्र) ।	सामान्य इंजीनियरी कार्यो में प्रयुक्त गड़ी हुई बस्तुओं के लिये मिथ- इस्पात के बिलेट, बलूम और सिलिनदा— IS : 4368-1967	
95. सी एम/एल-2133 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	„ „	छर्रे, रोलर तथा वेयरिंग रेस बनाने के लिये कार्बन कोनियम इस्पात— IS : 4398-1967	
96. सी एम/एल-2134 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	महेंद्र यूजीन स्टील कं० लि०, खोपोली, जिला कोलाबा (महाराष्ट्र) ।	माचों का इस्पात— IS : 4430-1967	
97. सी एम/एल-2135 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	„ „	कार्बन और कार्बन मेंगनीज रहित सक्रिय इस्पात— IS : 4431-1967	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
98. सी एम/एल-2136 31-10-1969		16-11-1971	15-11-1972	महेन्द्र यूजीन स्टील कं. लि., खोपोली, सतह कठोरकारी इस्पात— जिला कोलाबा (महाराष्ट्र) ।	IS : 4432-1967
99. सी एम/एल-2137 31-10-1969		16-11-1971	15-11-1972	„ „	गढ़ी बीजों के लिये कार्बन इस्पात की छड़े, ब्रिसेट, ब्लूम और सिलिलिया— IS : 1875-1971
100. सी एम/एल-2138 31-10-1969		1-7-1972	31-12-1972	नेशनल पेस्टीसाइड्स, 5-इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, विदिशा (म. प्र.) ।	बी एच सी धूलन पाउडर— IS : 561-1962
101. सी एम/एल-2144 19-11-1969		1-6-1972	31-5-1973	बी आर हरमन एण्ड मोहट्टा (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., दडारी कला, निकट दडारी कला रेलवे स्टेशन, लुधियाना (पंजाब) ।	बालू ठले लोहे के मल पाइप केवल 7.5 मिमी, 100 मिमी साइज के— IS : 1729-1964
102. सी एम/एल-2155 28-11-1969		16-6-1972	15-6-1973	रमन सौं मिल्स, सहारनपुर रोड, यमुना नगर, रेलवे स्टेशन, जगाधरी (हरियाणा) ।	चाय की पेटियों के लिये प्लाइवुड की पट्टियाँ— IS : 10-1970
103. सी एम/एल-2156 28-11-1969		1-7-1972	31-12-1972	नेशनल पेस्टीसाइड्स, 5-इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, विदिशा (म. प्र.) ।	एस्किन धूलन पाउडर— IS : 1308-1958
104. सी एम/एल-2166 31-12-1969		1-7-1972	30-6-1973	दीवान बदर्मे, 4-72, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, यमुनानगर, जिला अम्बाला (हरियाणा) ।	चाय की पेटियों के लिये प्लाइवुड की पट्टियाँ— IS : 10-1964
105. सी एम/एल-2192 31-12-1969		1-7-1972	31-12-1972	स्वान (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., 12/1, मथुरा रोड, डाकघर घमर नगर, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा) ।	फेरो-गैलो-स्टेनैट कार्बटन पैन की स्याही (0.1 प्रतिशत लोहा युक्त)— IS : 220-1959
106. सी एम/एल-2197 1-1-1970		1-7-1972	30-6-1973	ए. जे. लो. पज एण्ड संस, XII/355, पायर हाउस रोड, एर्णाकुलम (कोचीन-18)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए धातु के फिटिंग IS : 10-1970
107. सी एम/एल-2240 9-2-1970		1-7-1972	31-12-1972	„	चाय की पेटियों के लिए पट्टियाँ IS : 10-1970
108. सी एम/एल-2258 16-2-1970		16-7-1972	15-7-1973	मोती इलेक्ट्रिक इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., 15 'ए' नजफगढ़ रोड, नई दिल्ली-15 ।	तापनम्य रोधित अलुमिनियम केबल-क) पोलीइथाइलीन रोधित टेप लगे, अथवा टेप रहित, ब्रेडेड और सहमिलित, एल्युमिनियम चालक इकहरी कोर, 250/440 और 650/1100 वोल्ट, चपटे-बुझरी कोर के 650/1100 वोल्ट ग्रेड IS : 3035 (भाग 2)-1965 2) पोलीइथाइलीन रोधित और पोलीइथाइलीन कोल बासे एल्युमिनियम चालक, इकहरी कोर 650/1100 को. ग्रेड- IS : 3035 (भाग 3)-1967
109. सी एम/एल-2315 30-4-1970		1-5-1972	31-10-1972	सनरे केमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, पं. मोती-लाल नेहरू रोड, जमुना किनारा, आगरा ।	बी एच सी धूलन पाउडर IS : 561-1962
110. सी एम/एल-2326 19-5-1970		16-5-1972	15-5-1973	वि स्टेण्डर्ड फरनिचर कं. (सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कं. लि. की इकाई) कल्लै कालीकट-3 (केरल)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाइवुड के तख्ते— IS : 10-1970
111. सी एम/एल-2327 19-5-1970		16-6-1972	15-5-1972	वि स्टेण्डर्ड फरनिचर कं. (सुदर्शन ट्रेडिंग कं. लि. की इकाई) चक्काकुडी (केरल)	चाय की पेटियों के लिए प्लाइवुड के तख्ते IS : 10-1970

1	2	3	4	5	6
112. सी एम/एल-2340	8-6-1970	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	वि पक्केट पाँटरी कम्पनी, (मध्य भारत) लि०, पश्चिम रेलवे अस्पताल के निकट रतलाम (म०प्र०)	सबण काँचाभ स्टोनवेयर पाइप— ग्रेड 'ए' और 'ए ए' केवल साइज 100 मिमी, 150 मिमी 200 मिमी, 230 मिमी, 250 मिमी और 300 मिमी— IS: 651-1965
113. सी एम/एल-2353	26-6-1970	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	मार्टिनबर्न इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट सं० 2, 1, सत्य डाक्टर रोड, खिदिरपुर, कलकत्ता-23	संपीकृत गैस सिलेण्डरों एल पी जी के लिए बाल्व फिटिंग— IS: 3224-1971
114. सी एम/एल-2364	13-7-1970	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	-वही-	अल्पवाष्प द्रवणीय गैसों के भंडारण और परिवहन के लिए बेल्ट किए हुए अल्प कार्बन हस्तात के गैस के 33.3 लीटर जल समाई वाले सिलेण्डर—IS: 3196-1968
115. सी एम/एल-2389	12-8-1970	16-3-1972	15-9-1972	आई वी आई प्रा० लि० एस-86 अर्धेरी कुरला रोड, बम्बई-59	पायरोजनर हित घासुत के लिए पानी के भण्डार— IS: 3830-1966
116. सी एम/एल-2410	28-9-1970	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	ग्राल इंडिया मेडिकल कारपोरेशन, मूलजी जेठा बिस्मिग, 185-प्रिंसेस स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-2	मालाधियोन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS: 2567-1963
117. सी एम/एल-2422	7-10-1970	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	नेशनल पेस्टीसाइड्स, 5-इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, विदिशा (म०प्र०)	जी० जी० टी० घूलन पाउडर— IS: 564-1961
118. सी एम/एल-2424	12-10-1970	16-4-1972	15-4-1973	सोम इंजीनियरी कारपोरेशन, 96-बी, कोम्पारेटिव इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, गोबिंद नगर, कामपुर।	केवल 450 मिमी साइज वाले 250 बोतल की बोस्टता पर उपयोग के रीफर नुमा संवातन के लिये एएसी वायु निष्कासन पंखे— IS: 2312-1967
119. सी एम/एल-2494	28-12-1970	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	जमींदार केमिकल्स, 17, इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, राजपुरा, (पटियाला) पंजाब	मालाधियोन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS: 2567-1963
120. सी एम/एल-2588	15-3-1971	16-3-1972	15-3-1973	एंग्लो इंडिया जूट मिल्स क० लि०, (लोअर मिल्स), डाकघर जगत-दल, 24-परगना (प० बंगाल)	जूट के गलीचे के पीछे लगाने का कपड़ा—IS: 4900-1969
121. सी एम/एल-2614	29-3-1971	1-4-1972	31-3-1973	वि मेट्रूर केमिकल एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल, कारपोरेशन लि०, मैतूर बांध-3 (तमिलनाडु)।	कार्बन टेट्रासोराइड शुद्ध ग्रेड— IS: 718-1970
122. सी एम/एल-2617	27-4-1971	1-5-1972	31-3-1973	खोवाय डिस्त्रिब्यूट प्रा० लि०, 54-कन्नयकाना अप्रकार, अनेकल तालुक, जिला बंगलौर।	रम— IS: 3811-1966
123. सी एम/एल-2672	28-4-1971	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	हावड़ा मिल्स क० लि०, 493/सी/ए, जी टी रोड, साउथ हावड़ा	जूट के गलीचे के पीछे लगाने का कपड़ा—IS: 4900-1969
124. सी एम/एल-2674	28-4-1973	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	वि बंगलौर जूट फैक्टरी क० लि०, 284, महाराज नन्वकुमार रोड, आलमबजार, कलकत्ता-35	जूट के गलीचे के पीछे लगाने का कपड़ा—IS: 4900-1969
125. सी एम/एल-2678	7-5-1971	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	न्यू सेंट्रल जूट मिल्स क० लि० (इकाई: एस्त्रियन) बजबज, 24-परगना (प० बंगाल)	(1) सीमेंट पैकिंग के लिए पटसन के बोरे—IS: 2580-1965 (2) दोहरे ताने का पटसन के छाटे का कपड़ा—IS: 3966-1967 (3) दोहरे ताने के छाटे के बोरे— IS: 3984-1967

1	2	3	4	5	6
126. सी एम/एल-2683 18-5-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	प्रीमियर पेस्टीसाइड्स प्रा० लि०, ६० आर० जी० रोड, एर्णाकुलम, कोचीन-11	एन्ड्रिन का पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS: 1310-1958	
127. सी एम/एल-2685 21-5-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	प्लास्टिक मोल्डर्स, प्रा० लि०, 20/1, राजेन सेट लेन, बेलूर, हावड़ा	6 किग्रा/सेटी ² रेटिंग वाले और 90 मिमी तक बाहरी व्यास तक की साइज अस्प धनत्व पोलीइ-थाइलीन पाइप— IS: 3076-1968	
128. सी एम/एल-2687 25-5-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	देशल यूटेसिल्स फैक्टरी, 15/1 कर्वेरोड, पूना-4	सजावट और बचाव कार्यों के लिए इलेक्ट्रोप्लेटिंग द्वारा चाँदी बढ़ाना—IS: 1067-1968	
129. सी एम/एल-2688 26-5-1971	16-6-1972	15-3-1973	बि टूडियालूर कोन्साल्टिंग एग्रीकल्चरल सर्विस लि०, टूडियालूर डाकघर, कोयम्बटूर-11	एन्ड्रिन पायसनीय तेज द्रव— IS: 1310-1958	
130. सी एम/एल-2690 2-6-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	प्रकाश इंजीनियरी कम्पनी, मैट्टूरलक्ष्म रोड, साई बाबा मिशन डाकघर, कोयम्बटूर-11 (तमिलनाडु)	तीन फेजी प्रेषण मोटर 3.7 किवा तक 'ए' श्रेणी के रोघन वाले— IS: 325-1961	
131. सी एम/एल-2692 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	खोदाय इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, (डिस्ट्रिक्ट लरी डिवीजन), सं० 11 रेसक्रोस रोड, बंगलौर-9	क्राइयाँ— IS: 4450-1967	
132. सी एम/एल-2693 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	—बही—	रम— IS: 3811-1966	
133. सी एम/एल-2694 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	—बही—	हिस्की— IS: 4449-1967	
134. सी एम/एल-2695 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	—बही—	जिन— IS: 4100-1967	
135. सी एम/एल-2696 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	भारत सीमेंट वाटर प्रूफिंग रिसर्च कं०, 12/1ए/1, प्रिंस गुलाम हुसैनशाह रोड, कलकत्ता-32	जलरोक बनाने का सामान्य जसाव वाला सीमेंट का समेकित मसाला— IS: 2645-1964	
136. सी एम/एल-2702 15-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	जॉनी स्टील इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लि०, 32-तागर रोड, पूना-14	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए ठंडी मरोड़ी इस्पात की विकृत सरिया— IS: 1786-1966	
137. सी एम/एल-2713 14-7-1971	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	भगरपाड़ा कम्पनी लि०, कमरहट्टी, 24-परगना (५० बंगाल)	(1) बोहरे ताने वाला पटसन का कपड़ा -- IS: 3966-1967 (2) बोहरे ताने वाले आटे के बोरे— IS: 3984-1967	
138. सी एम/एल-2716 16-7-1971	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	शिव बुर्गा प्रायरन वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, 156/1, मधुसूदनपाल चौधरी सेम, हावड़ा ।	अल, गैस तथा मस निकास दाब पाइपों के बलवां लोहे के फिटिंग 600 मिमी तक के समस्त फिटिंग— IS: 1538-1969	
139. सी एम/एल-2718 21-7-1971	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	मार्टन कनफेक्शनरी एण्ड मिल्क प्रॉडक्ट्स फैक्टरी, (लैसी : अपपर गंगा शुगर फैक्ट्री लि०) मधौरा, जिला मारन (बिहार)	संघनित दूध— IS: 1166-1957	

S.O. 3057.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 8 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that one hundred and thirtynine licences, particulars of which are given in the following schedule, have been renewed during the month of June 1972 :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. and Date	Period of Validity		Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process Covered by the Licence and the Relevant IS: Designation
		From	To		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	CM/L-9 11-6-1956	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Sree Ganeshar Aluminium Works, No. 1, Singara Garden 4th Lane, Washermanpet, Madras	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils IS:21-1959
2.	CM/L-10 11-6-1956	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd., Crown Aluminium Works, 26, Parel Tank Road, Bombay-12	Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils IS:21-1959
3.	CM/L-11 11-6-1956	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd, Crown Aluminium Works, 95, Grand Trunk Road, P.O. Belurmath (Distt. Howrah)	(1) Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils IS:21-1959 (2) Wrought aluminium and aluminium alloy utensils Grade S1B, S1C and NS3, Anodized IS:1868-1968
4.	CM/L-27 20-5-1957	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Electrical Manufacturing Co. Ltd., EMC Gardens, 136, Jessore Road, Calcutta-55	AAC and ACSR Conductors IS:398-1961
5.	CM/L-63 7-2-1958	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co. Ltd, P.O. Clutterbackganj, Bareilly (U.P.)	Gum spirit of turpentine (Oil of turpentine) IS:533-1954
6.	CM/L-187 26-4-1960	1-5-1972	31-5-1973	The Indian Cable Co. Ltd., 9 Harc Street, Calcutta.	Paper insulated lead sheathed cables for electricity supply up to and including 33KV IS:692-1968
7.	CM/L-189 27-4-1960	16-5-1972	15-11-1972	Gautam Electric Motors Pvt. Ltd., 42, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-19	Three-phase induction motors from 1 hp to 25 hp with class 'A' and 'E' insulation IS:325-1961
8.	CM/L-190 25-5-1960	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	The Indian Turpentine and Rosin Co. Ltd., P.O. Clutterbackganj, Bareilly (U.P.)	Rosin (gum rosin) IS:553-1955
9.	CM/L-195 30-5-1960	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	The Western Indian Plywoods Ltd., Baliapatam, Cannanore Distt., Kerala State	Plywood for general purposes IS:303-1960
10.	CM/L-285 28-3-1961	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	All India Medical Corporationd, Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay-2	BHC DP IS:561-1962
11.	CM/-299 28-4-1961	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	J. B. Mangharam & Co. Pvt. Ltd., P.O. Residency, Gawalior (M.P.)	Biscuits (excluding Wafer biscuits) of the following varieties: Honey Glen, Glucose, Ginger Nuts, Arrowroot, Petit Beurre, Nice, Vanilla Cream, Banana Cream, Energy Food, Raspberry Cream, Salto, Custard Cream, Snaco, Royal Cream and Bourbon IS:1011-1968
12.	CM/L-315 26-6-1961	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar (Bihar)	Unreinforced Corrugated asbestos cement sheets (including semi-corrugated sheets) IS:459-1970
13.	CM/L-342 28-9-1961	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	All Indian Medical Corporation, Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay-2	DDT WDP IS:565-1961
14.	CM/L-417 24-5-1962	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Indian Cable Industries, Bombay Poona Road, Pimpri (Distt. Poona)	(1) PVC insulated cables sheathed and unsheathed single core, 250/440 volts and 650/1100 volts grade with aluminium and copper conductor (2) PVC insulated and sheathed flexible multicore, 250/440 volts and 650/1100 volts grade with copper conductors & (3) PVC insulated flexible cords, 250/440 volts grade with copper conductors IS:694 (Part I & II)-1964
15.	CM/L-427 30-6-1962	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., 6 Tiljala Road, Calcutta-39	Stearic acid, technical IS:1675-1960
16.	CM/L-486 20-12-1962	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	Gautam Electric Motors Pvt. Ltd., 42, Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-20	Single-phase small ac and universal electric motors of 1 hp with class 'A' insulation IS:996-1964
17.	CM/L-517 22-3-1963	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	Yawalkas Insecticides and Chemicals, Factory Shed No. 20, Industrial Estate, Kamptee Road, Nagpur-4	BHC DP IS : 561-1962

1	2	3	4	5	6
18. CM/L-529 19-4-1963	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Jaipur Maize Products Company, Jaipur West, Jaipur	12.5 and 15 litres capacity flushing cisterns, bell type for water closets and urinals IS:774-1964	
19. CM/L-595 30-11-1963	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates IS:1310-1958	
20. CM/L-611 31-12-1963	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Prakash Pulverising Mills, Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan)	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
21. CM/L-643 9-3-1964	16-4-1972	15-4-1973	Venus Trading Co., Undishery, Anand (Gujarat)	Rubber lock stoppers used for determination of fat by gerber method IS:1223 (Part I)-1970	
22. CM/L-656 29-4-1964	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Tensile Steel Ltd., Hirabaug, Viswamitri Road, Baroda	Plain hard-drawn steel wire for prestressed concrete IS:1785 (Part I)-1966	
23. CM/L-663 1-5-1964	1-6-1972	28-2-1973	Industrial Cables (India) Ltd., Industrial Area, Rajpura (Punjab)	Paper insulated lead sheathed cables with aluminium conductor for electricity supply upto and including 33-KV IS:692-1965	
24. CM/L-667 7-5-1964	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., 97, Andul Road, Calcutta-3	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
25. CM/L-668 7-5-1964	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
26. CM/L-712 29-6-1964	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	Sanganeria Co. Private Ltd., 9, Jagmohan Mullick Lane, Calcutta	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
27. CM/L-713 29-6-1964	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS: 1977-1969	
28. CM/L-751 30-7-1964	1-4-1972	31-3-1973	Himachal Government Rosin & Turpentine Factory, Nahan (Himachal Pradesh)	Rosin (gum rosin) IS:553-1969	
29. CM/L-837 23-11-1964	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Lucky Acid & Chemical Works, 32/2, Murari Pukur Road, Calcutta-4	Nitric acid IS:264-1968	
30. CM/L-859 28-11-1964	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	Auckland Jute Co. Ltd., Jagatdal, 24-Paraganas (West Bengal)	Jute sackings and sacking cloth: (1) A-twill jute bags IS:1943-1964 (2) B-twill jute bags IS:2566-1965 (3) Heavy ccc jute bags IS:2874-1964 (4) Jute corn sacks IS:2875-1964 (5) B-twill cloth IS:3667-1966 (6) Liverpool (L-twill) cloth IS:3668-1966 (7) Jute corn sack cloth IS:3750-1966 (8) Heavy cee cloth IS:3751-1966 (9) Liverpooltwill (L-twill) bags IS:3794-1966	
31. CM/L-995 25-1-1965	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	All India Medical Corporation, Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay-2	Endrin EC IS:1310-1958	
32. CM/L-1045 26-3-1965	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Lucky Acid & Chemical Works, 32/2, Murari Pukur Road, Calcutta-4	Hydrochloric Acid IS:265-1962	
33. CM/L-1057 22-4-1965	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	-do-	Sulphuric Acid IS:266-1961	
34. CM/L-1069 26-5-1965	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Bharat Iron & Steel Industries, Agra Road, Bhandup, Bombay-78	Structural Steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
35. CM/L-1070 26-5-1965	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
36. CM/L-1073 26-5-1965	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	R.M. Chatterjee Iron Foundry Pvt. Ltd., 63, Sitanath Bose Lane, Salkia, Howrah	Cast iron flushing cisterns high level, 15 Litres capacity (curved siphonic and bell types) IS:774-1964	
37. CM/L-1079 1-6-1965	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd., 97, Andul Road, Calcutta-3	Rivet bars for structural purposes IS:1148-1964	
38. CM/L-1080 1-6-1965	16-6-1972	15-5-1973	-do-	High tensile rivet bars for structural purposes. IS:1149-1964	

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39. CM/L-1090 3-6-1965	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	West India Steel Company Ltd., Cheruvannur, Feroke (Kerala)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
40. CM/L-1091 3-6-1965	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
41. CM/L-1114 28-7-1965	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Industrial Research Corporation, B-44 Industrial Estate, Rajaji Nagar, Yeshwantpur, (Distt. Bangalore)	Dye-based fountain pen links (blue, red and black) IS:1221-1957	
42. CM/L-1175 9-12-1965	1-1-1972	31-12-1972	Agromore Limited, Mysore Road, Bangalore-26	Liquid amine salts of 2, 4-D IS:1827-1961	
43. CM/L-1178 31-12-1965	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	Madhya Pradesh Industries, 31 Industrial Estate, P.O. Birla Nagar, Gwalior.	Hard-drawn stranded all aluminium conductors and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes IS:398-1961	
44. CM/L-1183 16-12-1965	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	Pesticides India, Udaisagar Road, Udaipur	BHC emulsifiable concentrates IS:632-1966	
45. CM/L-1252 26-4-1966	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Kalwe, Thana (Maharashtra)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
46. CM/L-1253 26-4-1966	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
47. CM/L-1258 5-5-1966	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	Geep Flashlight Industries Ltd., 28 South Road, Allahabad (P.U.)	Flashlights IS:2083-1962	
48. CM/L-1261 20-5-1966	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Indian Oxygen Ltd., Electrode Factory, Ambattur Industrial Estate, Madras	Covered electrodes for metal arc welding of structural steel IS:814-1970	
49. CM/L-1264 23-5-1966	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Hooselini Metal Rolling Mill Pvt. Ltd., Tambawala Properties, Reay Road, Bombay-10	Lead sheet for use in chemical industry IS:405-1961	
50. CM/L-1269 30-5-1966	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Naveen Industries, C-82, Rewari Line Industrial Area, (Mayapuri), Phase II, New Delhi-27	Plastic water-closets seat and covers, phenolic, type A IS:2548-1967	
51. CM/L-1270 31-5-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Bombay Conductors & Electricals Pvt. Ltd. Plot No. 175/4 Village Ghodasar, Near Jasodanagar, Ahmedabad	AAC and ACSR conductors IS:398-1961	
52. CM/L-1272 31-5-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh	Dieldrin emulsifiable concentrates IS:1054-1962	
53. CM/L-1280 10-6-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Prakash Pulverising Mills, Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan)	DDT dusting powders IS:564-1961	
54. CM/L-1292 30-6-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Industrial Research Corporation B-44 Industrial Estate, Rajaji Nagar, Yeshwantpur, (Distt. Bangalore)	Ferro-gallotannate fountain pen ink IS:220-1959	
55. CM/L-1369 16-12-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	The Western India Plywoods Ltd. P.O. Balipatnam, Cannanore Distt. (Kerala)	(1) Medium strength aircraft plywood IS:709-1957 (2) Marine plywood IS:710-1957	
56. CM/L-1371 26-12-1966	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Hindustan Safety glass Works Pvt. Ltd. 7 Mahesh Mukherjee Feeder Road, Ariadah (24 Parganas)	Laminated and toughened safety Glass IS:2553-1964	
57. CM/L-1388 11-1-1967	1-5-1972	30-6-1973	J.K. Steel & Industries Ltd., Rishra, Distt. Hooghly	Steel wire for the core of steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes IS:398-1961	
58. CM/L-1392 15-2-1967	16-5-1972	15-11-1973	Single Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Jamuna Bridge, Agra (U.P.)	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates IS:1310-1958	
59. CM/L-1438 15-5-1967	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	-do-	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
60. CM/L-1440 15-5-1967	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Singhal Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh Jamuna Bridge, Agra (U.P.)	Chlordane dusting powders IS:2864-1964	
61. CM/L-1445 24-5-1967	16-5-1972	15-11-1972	Manhar Insecticides Pvt. Ltd., Village Narayanpur, Tehsil Chunar, Distt. Mirzapur.	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
62. CM/L-1459 15-6-1967	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	Andhra Industrial Works, C-2 Industrial Estate, Cuddapah (A.P.)	AAC and ACSR conductors IS:398-1961	
63. CM/L-1481 24-7-1967	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Kisan Chemicals, 127, Industrial Area, Chandigarh	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates IS:1307-1958	
64. CM/L-1494 22-8-1967	1-3-1972	28-2-1973	Cement Research Corporation Pvt. Ltd., 3 Gobinda Banerji Lane, Calcutta-33	Integral cement water proofing compounds IS:2645-1964	
65. CM/L-1547 19-10-1967	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	M.B. Industries, Industrial Area, Jaipur West.	Cast iron flushing cisterns (bell type) high level, 12.5 litres capacity only IS:774-1964.	

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66. CM/L-1568 24-11-1967	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	Prakash Insecticides Pvt. Ltd. P.O. Naini, Distt. Allahabad (U.P.)	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
67. CM/L-1583 13-12-1967	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Rattanchand Harjasrai (Mouldings) Pvt. Ltd, 54 Industrial Area, Faridabad (Haryana)	Water-closet seats and covers made out of phenolic plastics or urea-formal- dehyde, Type A IS:2548-1967	
68. CM/L-1693 1-5-1968	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	Prakash Pulverising Mills, Industrial Area, Alwar (Rajasthan)	Aldrin emulsifiables concentrates IS:1307-1958	
69. CM/L-1696 16-5-1968	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	G. & H. Shaw Pvt. Ltd., Ichhapur Road, Dasnagar, Howrah	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
70. CM/L-1697 16-5-1968	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
71. CM/L-1701 17-5-1968	1-4-1972	30-9-1972	The Agro Industrial Chemicals Co. 13-A Kalyani View, Rudrapur (Nainital)	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
72. CM/L-1703 16-5-1968	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay-13.	Tracing cloth IS:2037-1962	
73. CM/L-1717 12-6-1968	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Ashoka Steel Industries, 13/1, Belur Road, Liluah (Howrah)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
74. CM/L-1718 12-6-1968	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
75. CM/L-1726 18-6-1968	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Apeejay Structurals Ltd, P.O. Rajbandh (E. Rly.) Distt. Burdwan (W. Bengal)	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinders of 26.9 liters and 33 liters water capacity for the storage and transportation of liquefiable petroleum gases IS : 3196-1968	
76. CM/L-1748 18-7-1968	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Singhal Pesticides, 9/122, Moti Bagh, Jamu- na Bridge, Agra (U.P.)	DDT dusting powders IS : 564-1561	
77. CM/L-1749 18-7-1968	16-5-1972	15-11-1972	-do-	Aldrin emulsifiable concentrates IS : 1307-1958	
78. CM/L-1767 19-8-1968	1-5-1972	31-10-1972	Parkash & Co., 73-B, Phase I, Rewari Line Industrial Area, Mayapuri, New Delhi-27	Ball valves (horizontal plunger type), high pressure and low pressure, 15 mm size only. IS:1703-1968	
79. CM/L-1782 5-9-1968	16-3-1972	15-3-1973	National Metal Industries, 314 Bhagirath- pura, Indore (M.P.)	Structural steel (standard quality) IS:226-1969	
80. CM/L-1783 5-9-1968	16-3-1972	15-3-1973	-do-	Structural steel (ordinary quality) IS:1977-1969	
81. CM/L-1830 11-11-1968	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	Ansons Electro Mechanical Works Agadi Industrial Estate, Khot Road, Subash Nagar, Jogeshwari (East), Bombay-60	Three-phase squirrel cage induction motors, 0.37 kW (0.5 hp); 0.55 kW (0.75 hp.), 0.75 kW (1 hp), 1.1 kW (1.5 hp), 1.5 kW (2 hp) and 2.2 kW (3 hp) with class 'A' insulation IS:325-1961	
82. CM/L-1848 29-11-1968	1-6-1972	30-11-1972	Haryana Conductors Pvt Ltd., 17th Miles- tone, G.T. Road, Kundli (Haryana)	Hard-drawn stranded aluminium and steel-cored aluminium conductors for overhead power transmission purposes IS:398-1961	
83. CM/L-1957 23-4-1969	16-4-1972	15-4-1973	Penta Chem. Plot No. 20-23, Industrial Estate, Kadgaon, Ahmednagar	Copper oxychloride water dispersible powder concentrates IS:1507-1966	
84. CM/L-1961 30-4-1969	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	The Punjab State Co-op. Supply & Market- ing Federation Ltd., 7-8-B Industrial Area, Mohali (Punjab) Near Chandigarh	Endrin emulsifiable concentrates IS:1310-1958	
85. CM/L-1974 22-5-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Gwalior Forest Products Ltd., Shivpuri (M.P.)	Cutch—IS:3967-1967	
86. CM/L-1981 29-5-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Hindustan Gum & Chemicals Ltd., Birla Colony, Bhiwani (Haryana)	Guar gum, grade 2 (Powder) IS:3988-1967	
87. CM/L-2028 25-7-1969	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd., Kalwe, Thana (Maharashtra)	Hot rolled mild steel medium tensile steel and high yield strength steel deformed bars for concrete reinforcement IS:1139-1966	
88. CM/L-2029 25-7-1969	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	-do-	Cold twisted deformed steel bars for concrete reinforcement IS:1786-1966	
89. CM/L-2060 28-8-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	All India Medical Corporation, Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay-2	Aldrin EC IS:1307-1958	
90. CM/L-2061 28-8-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	-do-	Aldrin DP IS:1308-1958	
91. CM/L-2068 8-9-1969	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	The India Cements Ltd., Sankari West, Salem Distt. (Tamil Nadu)	Ordinary Portland cement IS:269-1967	
92. CM/L-2096 30-9-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Travancore Trades & Agencies, Wilson Street, Kottayam, (Kerala)	Tea-chest metal fittings IS:10-1970	

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93. CM/L-2129 30-10-1969	1-5-1972	21-10-1972	S.N. Chemical Industries, B-25, Govt. Industrial Estate, Mehrauli Road, Gurgaon (Haryana)	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
94. CM/L-2131 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	Mahindra Ugin steel Co. Ltd., Khopoli, Distt. Kolaba, (Maharashtra)	Alloy steel billets, blooms and slabs for forgings for general engineering purposes IS:4368-1967	
95. CM/L-2133 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	-do-	Carbon-chromium steel for the manufacture of balls rollers and bearing races IS:4398-1967	
96. CM/L-2134 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	-do-	Mould steels IS:4430-1967	
97. CM/L-2135 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	-do-	Carbon and carbon manganese free cutting steels IS:4431-1967	
98. CM/L-2136 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	-do-	Case-hardening steels IS:4432-1967	
99. CM/L-2137 31-10-1969	16-11-1971	15-11-1972	-do-	Carbon steel bars, billets, blooms and slabs for forgings IS:1875-1971	
100. CM/L-2138 31-10-1969	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	National Pesticides, 5 Industrial Estate, Vidisha (M.P.)	BHC dusting powders IS:561-1962	
101. CM/L-2144 19-11-1969	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	BR Herman & Mohatta (India) Pvt. Ltd., Dhandari Kalan, Near Dhandari, Kalan Railway Station, Ludhiana (Pb.)	Sand cast iron soil pipes, 75 mm and 100 mm sizes only IS:1729-1964	
102. CM/L-2155 28-11-1969	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Raman Saw Mills, Saharanpur Road, Yamunanagar, Rly Station, Jagadhri (Haryana)	Plywood tea-chest battens IS:10-1970	
103. CM/L-2156 28-11-1969	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	National Pesticides, 5 Industrial Estate, Vidisha (M.P.)	Aldrin dusting powders IS:1308-1958	
104. CM/L-2188 31-12-1969	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	Dewan Brothers, E-72, Industrial Areas, Yamunanagar, Distt. Ambala (Haryana)	Plywood-tea-chest battens IS:10-1964	
105. CM/L-2192 31-12-1969	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	Swan (India) Pvt. Ltd. 12/1, Mathura Road P.O. Amar Nagar, Faridabad (Haryana)	Ferro-gallotannate fountain pen-ink (O.I Percent iron content) IS:220-1959	
106. CM/L-2197 1-1-1970	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	A.J. Lopez & Sons, XII/355, Power House Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-8	Tea-chest metal fittings IS:10-1970	
107. CM/L-2240 9-2-1970	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	-do-	Tea-chest battens IS:10-1970	
108. CM/L-2258 16-2-1970	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	Moti Electric Industries Pvt. Ltd., 15-A, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi-15	Thermoplastic insulated weaterproof cables (a) Polyethylene insulated, taped/untaped braided and compounded, aluminium conductors, single core, 250/440 and 650/1100 volts and flat twin core 650/1100 volts grade IS:3055 (Part II) 1965 (b) Polyethylene insulated and polyethylene sheathed, aluminium conductor single core, 650/1100 volts grade— IS : 3035 (Part III)-1967	
109. CM/L-2315 30-4-1970	1-5-1972	31-10-1972	Sunray Chemicals Industries, Pt. Motilal Nehru Road, Jamuna Kinara, Agra	BHC dusting powders IS: 561-1962	
110. CM/L-2326 19-5-1970	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	The Standard Furniture Co, (A unit of Sudarsan Trading Co Ltd, Kallai, Calicut-3 (Kerala)	Tea-chest plywood panels IS: 10-1970	
111. CM/L-2327 19-5-1970	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	The Standard Furniture Co, (A unit of Sudarsan Trading Co. Ltd, Chalakudi (Kerala)	Tea-chest plywood panels IS: 10-1970	
112. CM/L-2340 8-6-1970	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	The Perfect Pottery Company (Madh Bharat) Ltd., Near Western Rly. Hospital Ratlam (M.P)	Salt-glazed stoneware pipes, grade 'A' and 'AA' size 100 mm, 150 mm, 200 mm, 230 mm, 250 mm and 300 mm only IS: 651-1965	
113. CM/L-2353 26-6-1970	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	Martin Burn Industrial Unit No. 2, 1, Satya Doctor Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta-23	Valve fittings for compressed gas cylinders (LPG) IS: 3224-1971	
114. CM/L-2364 13-7-1970	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	-do-	Welded low carbon steel gas cylinders of 33.3 litres water capacity for the storage & transportation of low pressure liquefiable gases IS: 3196-1968	
115. CM/L-2389 12-8-1970	16-3-1972	15-9-1972	I.B.I. Pvt. Ltd. S-86, Andheri Kurla Road, Bombay-59	Water stills for pyrogen free distilled water IS : 3830-1966	
116. CM/L-2410 28-9-1970	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	All India Medical Corporation, Mulji Jetha Building, 185, Princess Street, Bombay-2	Malathion EC IS : 2567-1963	

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117. CM/L-2422 7-10-1970	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	National Pesticides, 5 Industrial Estate, Vidisha (M.P.)	DDT dusting powders IS: 564-1961	
118. CM/L-2424 12-10-1970	16-4-1972	15-4-1973	Som Engineering Corporation, 96B, Co-operative Industrial Estate, Govind Nagar, Kanpur	AC single phase propeller type ventilating exhaust fans for use at voltage not exceeding 250, 450 mm size only IS: 2312-1967	
119. CM/L-2494 28-12-1970	1-7-1972	31-12-1972	Zamindar Chemicals, 17, Industrial Estate, Rajpura, Patiala (Pb.)	Malathion emulsifiable concentrates IS: 2567-1963	
120. CM/L-2588 15-3-1971	16-3-1972	15-3-1973	Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd, (Lower-Mills), P.O. Jagatdal, 24 Parganas (W. Bengal)	Jute carpet backing fabric IS: 4900-1969	
121. CM/L-2614 29-3-1971	1-4-1972	31-3-1973	The Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation Ltd., Mettur Dam-3 (Tamil Nadu)	Carbon tetrachloride (Pure grade) IS: 718-1970	
122. CM/L-2671 27-4-1971	1-5-1972	31-3-1973	Khoday Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., 54, Kannayakana Agrakara, Anekul Taluk Distt. Bangalore	Rum IS: 3811-1966	
123. CM/L-2672 28-4-1971	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	Howrah Mills Co. Ltd., 493/C/A, G.T. Road, South Howrah	Jute carpet backing fabric IS: 4900-1969	
124. CM/L-2674 28-4-1971	1-5-1972	30-4-1973	The Baranagor Jute Factory Co. Ltd., 284 Maharaja Nanda Kumar Road, Alam-bazar, Calcutta-35.	Jute carpet backing fabric IS: 4900-1969	
125. CM/L-2678 7-5-1971	16-5-1972	15-5-1973	New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd, (Unit Albion), Budge Budge, 24 Parganas (West Bengal)	(1) Jute bags for packing cement IS: 2580-1965 (2) DW-floor jute cloth IS: 3966-1967 and (3) DW-floor bags IS: 3984-1967	
126. CM/L-2683 18-5-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Premier Pesticides Pvt. Ltd., E.R.G. Road, Ernakulam, Cochin-11.	Endrin EC IS: 1310-1958	
127. CM/L-2685 21-5-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Plastic Moulders Pvt. Ltd. 20/1, Rajen Sett Lane, Belur, Howrah	Low density polyethylene pipes pressure ratings upto 6 kgf/cm ² & size upto 90 mm outside dia IS : 3076-1968	
128. CM/L-2687 25-5-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Deval Utensils Factory 15/1, Karve Road, Poona-4.	Electroplated coatings of silver for decorative and protective pruposes IS: 1067-1968	
129. CM/L-2688 26-5-1971	16-6-1972	15-3-1973	The Tudiyalur Cooperative Agricultural Services Ltd., Tudiyalur P.O. Coimbatore-11.	Endrin EC IS: 1310-1958	
130. CM/L-2690 2-6-1971	1-6-1972	31-5-1973	Prakash Engineering Company, Mettupalayam Road, Sai Baba Mission P.O. Coimbatore-11 (Tamil Nadu)	Three-phase induction motors upto 3.7 kW with class 'A' insulation IS: 325-1961	
131. CM/L-2692 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	Khoday Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Distillery Division), No. 11, Race Course Road, Bangalore-9.	Brandies IS: 4450-1967	
132. CM/L-2693 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	Khoday Industries Pvt. Ltd., (Distillery Division), No. 11 Race Course Road, Bangalore-9.	Rum IS: 3811-1966	
133. CM/L-2694 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	-do-	Whiskies IS: 4449-1967	
134. CM/L-2695 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	-do-	Gin IS: 4100-1967	
135. CM/L-2696 7-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-6-1973	Bharat Cement Waterproofing Research Co. 12/1A/1, Prince Gulam Hossain Shah Road, Calcutta-32.	Integral cement waterproofing compound normal setting IS: 2645-1964	
136. CM/L-2702 15-6-1971	16-6-1972	15-12-1972	Jolly Steel Industries, Pvt. Ltd., 32, Nagar Road, Poona-14.	Cold twisted deformed steel bars for concrete reinforcement IS : 1786-1966	
137. CM/L-2713 14-7-1971	1-7-1972	30-6-1973	The Agarpara Company Limited Kamarhatti, P.O. Kamarhatti, 24 Parganas (W. Bengal).	(1) DW-floor jute cloth IS : 3966-1967 (2) DW-flour bags IS: 3984-1967	
138. CM/L-2716 16-7-1971	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	Shiva Durga Iron Works Pvt. Ltd., 156/1, Madhusudan Pal Chowdhury Lane, Howrah	Cast iron fittings for pressure pipes for water, gas and sewage all fittings upto 600 mm. IS: 1538-1969	
139. CM/L-2718 21-7-1971	16-7-1972	15-7-1973	Morton Confectionery & Milk Products Factory, (Lessee: upper Ganges Sugar Mills Ltd.), Marhowrah, Distt. Saran (Bihar)	Condensed Milk IS: 1166-1957	

नई दिल्ली, 10 अक्टूबर, 1973

क्र० प्र० 3058 :—समय-समय पर संशोधित भारतीय मानक संस्था (प्रमाणपत्र चिह्न) विनियम, 1955 के विनियम 14 के उपविनियम (4) के अनुसार भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि नीचे जिन लाइसेंसों के ध्योरे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं, 18 अगस्त, 1971 से रद्द कर दिये गये हैं :—

अनुसूची

लाइसेंस संख्या और तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम और पता	रद्द किये गये लाइसेंस के अधीन वस्तु/प्रक्रिया	तत्सम्बन्धी भारतीय मानक
सीएम/एल-1833 15-11-1968	वि सिंह इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स प्रा० लि०, 84/21, फजलगंज, फैक्टरी एरिया, कानपुर (उ०प्र०)	संरचना इस्पात (मानक किस्म) के रूप में रिलोडिंग के लिये कार्बन इस्पात की सिल्लियां	IS : 2830-1964
सीएम/एल-1834 15-11-1968	" "	संरचना इस्पात (साधारण किस्म) के रूप में रिलोडिंग के लिये कार्बन इस्पात की सिल्लियां	IS : 2831-1969

[स० एम डी जी/55 : 1883]

डी० दास गुप्ता, उप-महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 10th October, 1973

S.O. 3058.—In pursuance of Sub-regulation (4) of Regulation 14 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, as amended from time to time, the Indian Standards Institution, hereby notifies that licences, particulars of which are given below, have been cancelled with effect from 18 Aug, 1971..

Licence No. and date	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process covered by the Licence	Relevant Indian Standard
CM/L-1833 15-11-1968.	The Singh Engineering Works Private Limited, 84/21, Fajalgañj, Factory Area, Kanpur (U.P.)	Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (standard quality).	IS : 2830—1964.
M/L-1834 15-11-1968.	-do-	Carbon steel billets for re-rolling into structural steel (ordinary quality).	IS : 2831—1969

[No. MDD/55 : 1833]

D. DAS GUPTA, Dy. Director General (Marks)

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय

(खान विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर 1973

क्र० प्र० 3059 :—यतः, कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के खान और धातु मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या क्र० प्र० 630, तारीख 19 फरवरी, 1966 द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उम अधिसूचना से उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र में खनिजों के खनन, खदान क्रिया, बोर करने, खोदने के लिए और उनकी तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उनके लिए कार्य करने और ले जाने के अधिकारों को अर्जित करने की अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी ;

और यतः, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के अनुसरण में अपनी रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को दे दी है ;

और यतः, रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने और महाराष्ट्र सरकार से परामर्श करने के पश्चात् केन्द्रीय सरकार का समाधान हो गया है कि इससे उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित 880.25 एकड़ (लगभग) अथवा 356.22 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) परि-

माण की भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदान क्रिया, बोर करने, खोदने और उनकी तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उनके लिए कार्य करने और ले जाने के अधिकारों को अर्जित किया जाना चाहिए ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि इससे उपाखण्ड अनुसूची में वर्णित 880.25 एकड़ (लगभग) अथवा 356.22 हेक्टेयर (लगभग) परिमाण की भूमि में खनिजों के खनन, खदान-क्रिया, बोर करने, खोदने और उनकी तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उनके लिए कार्य करने और उन्हें ले जाने के अधिकारों को अर्जित किया जाना चाहिए ;

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांकों का निरीक्षण कलकट, नागपुर (महाराष्ट्र) के कार्यालय में अथवा कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट कलकत्ता के कार्यालय में अथवा राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम (राज्य अनुभाग), दरभंगा हाऊस, रांची के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

अनुसूची
कैम्पटी खण्ड 'क'
(कैम्पटी कोयला-क्षेत्र)

ड्राइंग संख्या राजस्व/56/72 तारीख 4-2-1972
(उस भूमि को दर्शित करते हुए जहाँ खनिजों के खनन, खदान क्रिया, बोर करने, खोदने और उनकी तलाश करने, उन्हें प्राप्त करने, उनके लिए कार्य करने और उन्हें ले जाने के अधिकार अर्जित किए गए हैं)

क्रम संख्या	ग्राम	तहसील	मीजा संख्या	जिला	क्षेत्र	टिप्पणी
1.	बलनी	साग्रोनेर	201	नागपुर		भाग
2.	रानाला	"	183	"		"
3.	चडकापुर	"	71	"		"

कुल क्षेत्र :— 880.25 एकड़ (लगभग)

प्रत्यक्ष :— 356.22 हेक्टेयर (लगभग)

ग्राम बलनी में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉटों की संख्या :— 13 (पी), 14, 15 (पी), 16 (पी), 17 (पी), 18 (पी), 34 (पी), 47 (पी), 48, 49 (पी), 50 (पी), 51 (पी), 52, 53 (पी), 54 से 100, 101 (पी), 102, 103, 104, 105 (पी), 106 (पी), 116 (पी), 131 (पी), 132 (पी), 133 (पी), 134, 135, 136 (पी), 137, 138 (पी), 139 (पी), 140/1, 140/2, 141/1, 141/2, 142 से 165, 166 (पी), 167 (पी), 168 (पी), 169 (पी), 170 (पी), 171 (पी) और 172 (पी)।

ग्राम रानाला में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉटों की संख्या :— 1, 2 (पी), 4 (पी), 5 से 7, 8 (पी), 9 (पी), 10 (पी), 15 (पी), 16/1 (पी), 17/1 (पी), 18 से 20, 21 (पी), 22, 23 (पी), 24 (पी), 25 (पी), 26 (पी), 27 (पी), 29 (पी), 30 (पी), 43 (पी), 47 (पी), 48 (पी), 49 से 52, 53 (पी), 54 (पी), 55 (पी), 56 (पी), 57 (पी), 59 (पी), 67 (पी), 68 (पी), 69, 70, 71/1, 71/2 और 72 (पी)।

ग्राम चडकापुर में अर्जित किए गए प्लॉटों की संख्या :— 4 (पी), 6 (पी), 17 (पी), 34 (पी), 36 (पी), 37 (पी), 38 (पी), 39 (पी), 40 (पी), 41 (पी) और 43 (पी)।

सीमा वर्णन

क-ख लाइन ग्राम बलनी के प्लॉट संख्या 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 116, 105, 106, 101, 34, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 18, 17, 16, 15, 13 से हो कर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ख' पर मिलती है।

ख-ग लाइन बलनी और ईसापुर की भागत. सामान्य सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।

ग-घ लाइन पिपला और बलनी ग्रामों की भागत. सामान्य सीमा तथा पिपला और रानाला ग्रामों की भागत. सामान्य सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'घ' पर मिलती है।

घ-ङ लाइन ग्राम रानाला में प्लॉट संख्या 2, 4, 9, 10, 8, 21, 15, 16/1, 17/1, 57, 59, 56, 55, 54, 53, 67, 68 और 72, ग्राम चडकापुर में प्लॉट संख्या 40, 41, 39, 38, 43 और 34 से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'ङ' पर मिलती है।

ङ-च लाइन ग्राम चडकापुर (जो कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(1) के अन्तर्गत कां० प्रा० संख्या 602,

तारीख 11-2-1964 द्वारा अर्जित कैम्पटी खण्ड 'क' की भागत. सामान्य सीमा के साथ है) में प्लॉट संख्या 32 (सड़क) की भागत. पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ, प्लॉट संख्या 33 की पश्चिमी सीमा के साथ तथा भागत. उत्तरी सीमा के साथ होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'च' पर मिलती है।

च-छ लाइन ग्राम चडकापुर में प्लॉट संख्या 17, 6, 4, 34, 37 और 36 से होकर, ग्राम रानाला (जो कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम की धारा 9(1) के अन्तर्गत कां० प्रा० संख्या 602, तारीख 11-2-1964 द्वारा अर्जित कैम्पटी खण्ड 'क' की भागत. सामान्य सीमा के साथ है) में प्लॉट संख्या 43, 47, 48, 57, 30, 29, 27, 21 और 23 से होकर गुजरती है और बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।

छ-क लाइन ग्राम रानाला में प्लॉट संख्या 23, 24, 25 और 26 से होकर, ग्राम बलनी (जो कोयला वाले क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(1) के अन्तर्गत कां० प्रा० संख्या 602, तारीख 11-2-64 द्वारा अर्जित कैम्पटी खण्ड 'क' की भागत. सामान्य सीमा के साथ है) में प्लॉट संख्या 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172 और 131 से होकर गुजरती है और प्रारम्भिक बिन्दु 'क' पर मिलती है।

[संख्या कां० 3-2(2)/72-कोयला-5]

ए० एम० देशपाण्डे, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(Department of Mines)

New Delhi, the 9th October, 1973

S.O. 3059.—WHEREAS by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Mines and Metals No. S.O. 630 dated the 19th February, 1966, under sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), the Central Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the locality specified in the schedule appended to that notification;

AND WHEREAS the competent authority in pursuance of section 8 of the said Act has made his report to the Central Government;

AND WHEREAS the Central Government after considering the said report and after consulting the Government of Maharashtra is satisfied that the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 880.25 acres (approximately) or 356.22 hectares (approximately) described in the Schedule appended hereto should be acquired;

NOW, THEREFORE, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 9 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals in the lands measuring 880.25 acres (approximately) or 356.22 hectares (approximately) described in the Schedule appended hereto should be acquired;

The plans of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the office of the Collector, Nagpur (Maharashtra) or in the office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta or in the office of the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., (Revenue Section), Darbhanga House, Ranchi.

SCHEDULE
Kamptee Block — 'B'
(Kamptee Coalfield)

Drg. No Rev/56/72 Dated 4-2-1972
(Showing land where rights to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work and carry away minerals are acquired).

Mining Rights

Sl. No.	Village	Tahsil	Mouza No.	District Area	Remarks
1.	Walni	Saoner	201	Nagpur	Part
2.	Ranala	,,	183	,,	,,
3.	Chadkapur	,,	71	,,	,,

Total area: 880.25 acres (approximately)
or: 356.22 hectares (Approx.)

Plot numbers acquired in village Walni:—13(P), 14, 15(P), 16(P), 17(P), 18(P), 34(P), 47(P), 48, 49(P), 50(P), 51(P), 52, 53(P), 54 to 100, 101(P), 102, 103, 104, 105(P), 106(P), 116(P), 131(P), 132(P), 133(P), 134, 135, 136(P), 137, 138(P), 139(P), 140/1, 140/2, 141/1, 141/2, 142 to 165, 166(P), 167(P), 168(P), 169(P), 170(P), 171(P) and 172(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Ranala:—1, 2(P), 4(P), 5 to 7, 8(P), 9(P), 10(P), 15(P), 16/1(P), 17/1(P), 18 to 20, 21(P), 22, 23(P), 24(P), 25(P), 26(P), 27(P), 29(P), 30(P), 43(P), 47(P), 48(P), 49 to 52, 53(P), 54(P), 55(P), 56(P), 57(P), 59(P), 67(P), 68(P), 69, 70, 71/1, 71/2 and 72(P).

Plot numbers acquired in village Chadkapur:—4(P), 6(P), 17(P), 34(P), 36(P), 37(P), 38(P), 39(P), 40(P), 41(P) and 43(P).

Boundary description:

A—B line passes through plot Nos. 132, 133, 136, 138, 139, 116, 105, 106, 101, 34, 47, 49, 50, 51, 53, 18, 17, 16, 15, 13, of village Walni and meets at point 'B'.

B—C line passes along the part common boundary of villages Walni and Isapur and meets at point 'C'.

C—D line passes along the part common boundary of villages Pipa and Walni and part common boundary of villages Pipa and Ranala and meets at point 'D'.

D—E line passes through plot Nos. 2, 4, 9, 10, 8, 21, 15, 16/1, 17/1, 57, 59, 56, 55, 54, 53, 67, 68 and 72 in village Ranala, through plot Nos. 40, 41, 39, 38, 43 and 34 in village Chadkapur and meets at point 'E'.

E—F line passes along the part western boundary of plot No. 32 (Road) along western boundary and part northern boundary of plot No. 33 in village Chadkapur (which is along the part common boundary of Kamptee Block 'A' acquired u/s 9(1) of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 602 dated 11-2-1964) and meets at point 'F'.

F—G line passes through plot Nos. 17, 6, 4, 34, 37, and 36 in village Chadkapur, through plot Nos. 43, 47, 48, 57, 30, 29, 27, 21 and 23 in village Ranala (which is along the part common boundary of Kamptee Block 'A' acquired under section 9(1) of Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 602 dated 11-2-1964) and meets at point 'G'.

G—A line passes through plot Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 in village Ranala, through plot Nos. 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172 and 131 in village Walni (which is along the part common boundary of Kamptee Block 'A', acquired under section 9(1) of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 vide S.O. No. 602 dated 11-2-64) and meets at starting point 'A'.

[No. C 3-2(2)/72-C 5]

A. S. DESHPANDE, Under Secy.

कृषि मंत्रालय**(बाध विभाग)**

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 1973

अनुपूरक सूची

का० प्रा० 3060.—इस विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या 52/21/68/क्षे०स्था०-1 दिनांक 11 अक्तूबर, 1972 में क्रम सं० 4972 के बाध, निम्नलिखित विवरण शामिल किया जायेगा :—

क्रम सं०	अधिकारी/कर्मचारी का नाम	केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जिस पद पर स्थायी है	स्थानान्तरण के समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन जिस पद पर थे	भारतीय खाद्य निगम को स्थानान्तरण की तारीख
4973	श्री पी० बी० मेहता	—	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4974	श्री भार० भार० यादव	—	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4975	श्री सुदाम भार० शर्मा	तोल क्लर्क	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4976	श्री पी० भार० पिसाल	गोदाम क्लर्क	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4977	श्री एन० टी० पाववाल	—	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4978	श्री बी० डी० प्ररोडकार	—	कनिष्ठ गोदाम रक्षक	1-3-69
4979	श्री जे० डी० ताम्बे	—	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	1-3-69
4980	श्री एच० बी० सोलान्की	—	कनिष्ठ लिपिक	1-3-69
4981	श्री के० एम० एम० नायर	—	तकनीकी सहायक	1-8-69
4982	श्रीमती जी० भार० सिंह	वरिष्ठ लिपिक	सहायक अधीक्षक	1-3-69
4983	श्री भार० भार० मुदरिया	—	कनिष्ठ गोदाम रक्षक	1-3-69
4984	श्री विनायक जी० बाजकार	कनिष्ठ गोदाम रक्षक	वरिष्ठ गोदाम रक्षक	1-3-69
4985	श्री कन्हैया लाल I	स्टिचर	स्टिचर	1-3-69
4986	श्री ए० एस० खोजा	—	वरिष्ठ लिपिक	1-3-69
4987	श्री एन० जी० गज्जर	—	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4988	श्री डी० भार० बनाण	—	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4989	श्रीमती अलीयामा धामम	—	कनिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69
4990	श्री ए०सी० दुबल	—	कनिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69

4991	श्री ई० आर० नायर	---	कनिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69
4992	श्री आर० ए० वाजे	---	गोदाम क्लर्क	1-3-69
4993	श्री डी० पी० बाट्टे	---	वरिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69
4994	श्री पी० के० बालासुब्रह्मण्यन	---	कनिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69
4995	श्रीमती एस० डी० मरुकर	---	वरिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69
4996	श्री ए० के० मुत्तालिक	वरिष्ठ क्लर्क	वरिष्ठ क्लर्क	1-3-69
4997	श्री के० घी० परमेश्वरन	कार्यालय अधीक्षक	सहायक निदेशक	8-3-73

[सं 52/21/68/अ०स्था०-1]

एम० पी० मोहिनी उप-सचिव

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(Department of Food)

New Delhi, the 15th September, 1973

ADDENDUM

S.O. 3060.—In this Department Notification No. 52/21/68/RE. I, dated the 11th October, 1972, after Serial No. 4972, the following particulars shall be added:—

Sl. No.	Name of the officer/employee	Permanent Post held under the Central Govt.	Post held under the Central Government at the time of transfer	Date of transfer to the F.C.I.
1	2	3	4	5
4973.	Shri P. B. Mehta	---	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4974.	Shri R. R. Yadav	---	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4975.	Shri Sudam R. Shirke	Weighment Clerk	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4976.	Shri P. R. Pisal	Godown Clerk	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4977.	Shri N. T. Padwal	---	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4978.	Shri V. D. Arendekar	---	Junior Godown Keeper.	1-3-69
4979.	Shri J. D. Tambe	---	Junior Clerk	1-3-69
4980.	Shri H. B. Solanki	---	Junior Clerk	1-3-69
4981.	Shri K. M. M. Nair	---	Technical Assistant	1-8-69
4982.	Mrs. G. R. Singh	Senior Clerk	Assistant Supdt.	1-3-69
4983.	Shri R. R. Sutaria	---	Junior Godown Keeper	1-3-69
4984.	Shri Vinayak G. Vazkar	Junior Godown Keeper	Senior Godown Keeper	1-3-69
4985.	Shri Kanaiyalal J.	Stitcher	Stitcher	1-3-69
4986.	Shri A. S. Khoja	---	Senior Clerk	1-3-69
4987.	Shri N. G. Gajjar	---	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4988.	Shri B. R. Banaye	---	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4989.	Mrs. Aleyamma Thomas	---	Junior Clerk	1-3-69
4990.	Shri A. C. Dubal	---	Junior Clerk	1-3-69
4991.	Shri E. R. Nair	---	Junior Clerk	1-3-69
4992.	Shri R. A. Waje	---	Godown Clerk	1-3-69
4993.	Shri D. P. Thatte	---	Senior Clerk	1-3-69
4994.	Shri P. K. Balasubramanian	---	Junior Clerk	1-3-69
4995.	Mrs. S. D. Marulkar	---	Senior Clerk	1-3-69
4996.	Shri N. K. Mutalik	Senior Clerk	Senior Clerk	1-3-69
4997.	Shri K. V. Parameswaran	Office Supdt.	Assistant Director.	8-3-73

[No. 52/21/68/RE.I]

S. P. MOHINI Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 अक्टूबर, 1973

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

New Delhi, the 29th September, 1973

का. आ. 3061.—पशु क्रूरता निवारण अधिनियम, 1960 (1960 का 59) की धारा 38 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (प्रशासन) नियम, 1962 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित नियम बनाती है जो कि इससे पहले उक्त धारानुसार प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं, अर्थात् :—

पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (प्रशासन) संशोधन नियम, 1973

1. संक्षिप्त नाम.—इन नियमों का नाम पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (प्रशासन) संशोधन नियम, 1973 होगा।

2. पशु कल्याण बोर्ड (प्रशासन) नियम, 1962 में बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष और सचिव को दी गई शक्तियों की अनुसूची में मद संख्या 13 से संबंधित कालम 3 के अंतर्गत प्रविष्टि में "प्रासंगिक व्यय पूर्ण शक्तियाँ" शब्द जोड़े जायें।

[संख्या 35-22/72-एल. डी-1]

रूप राम, अवर सचिव।

New Delhi, 3rd October, 1973

S.O. 3061.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 (59 of 1960), The Central Government hereby make the following rules to amend the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962, the same having been previously published as required by the said Section, namely :—

ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD (ADMINISTRATION)

AMENDMENT RULES, 1973

1. Short title.—These rules may be called the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Amendment Rules, 1973.

2. In the Animal Welfare Board (Administration) Rules, 1962, in the Schedule of Powers delegated to the Chairman and Secretary of the Board, in the entry in Column 3 relating to item 13, The words "Contingent Expenditure. Full powers" may be added.

[No. 35-22/72-L. D. I.]

RUP RAM, Under Secy.

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3062.—स्थायर सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण और अर्जन अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 30) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में जिला 24-परगना में स्थित किसी सम्पत्ति की बाबत उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6, धारा 8 और धारा 13 के अधीन उसके द्वारा प्रयोक्तव्य शक्तियाँ, सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी, रक्षा मंत्रालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा भी प्रयोक्तव्य होंगी, परन्तु उक्त धारा 8 के अधीन शक्तियाँ, जहाँ तक यह करार द्वारा प्रतिकर नियत करने से संबंधित हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्व अनुमोदन के सिवाय प्रयुक्त नहीं की जाएंगी।

[फा. सं. 19014(2)/69-राज.4]

S.O. 3062.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under section 6, section 8 and section 13 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by the Military Estate Officer, Ministry of Defence, Calcutta, in respect of any property situated within the District of 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal, provided that the powers under the said section 8, in so far as it relates to fixing of compensation by agreement, shall not be exercised except with the previous approval of the Central Government.

[F. No. 19014(2)/69-Pol. IV]

का. आ. 3063.—स्थायर सम्पत्ति अधिग्रहण और अर्जन अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 30) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ख) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य में, 24-परगना जिले में स्थित क्षेत्रों के लिए सैनिक सम्पदा अधिकारी, रक्षा मंत्रालय, कलकत्ता को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा. सं. 19014(2)/69-राज. 4]

आर. बी. सक्सेना, उप निदेशक, सम्पदा तथा पदेन अवर सचिव।

S.O. 3063.—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (30 of 1952), the Central Government hereby authorises the Military Estate Officer, Ministry of Defence, Calcutta to perform the functions of a competent authority under the said Act for the areas within the District of 24-Parganas in the State of West Bengal.

[F. No. 19014 (2)/69-Pol. IV]

R. B. SAXENA, Dy. Director,
of Estates and Ex-Officio Under Secy.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3064.—चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 5(1) और चलचित्र (सेन्सर) नियमावली 1958 के नियम 9 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित नियम 8 के उप-नियम (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा श्रीमती उर्मिला कपूर को तत्काल से 30 सितम्बर, 1973 तक, उक्त बोर्ड के बम्बई सहायक पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त किया है।

[फा. संख्या 11/3/72-एफ. सी.]

हरजीत सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 3rd September, 1973

S.O. 3064.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5(1) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and sub-rule (3) of rule 8 read with sub-rule 2 of rule 9 of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958, the Central Government

hereby appoints Smt. Urmila Kapur after consultation with the Central Board of Film Censors as member of the Advisory Panel of the said Board at Bombay with immediate effect upto 30th September, 1973:—

[No. 11/3/72-F(C).]

HARIT SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION
(Department of Labour and Employment)

New Delhi, the 16th October, 1973

S.O. 3065.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rakhikol Colliery of Messrs S. C. Cambatta and Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Junnardeo, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 28th September, 1973.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL
CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Dated August 13, 1973

Present :

Mr. Justice S. N. Katju—Presiding Officer.

Case No. CGIT/LC(R)(6) of 1970

(Notification No. 5/33/68-LR. II, dated 24-2-1970)

Parties :

Employers in relation to the management of Rakhikol Colliery of Messrs S. C. Cambatta and Company (Private) Limited, Post Office Junnardeo District Chhindwara (M.P.) and their workmen represented through the M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh (INTUC) Post Office Parasia, District Chhindwara (M.P.).

Appearances :

For Employers—Shri V. R. Thakur, Advocate.

For Workmen.—Shri Gulab Gupta, Advocate.

Industry : Coal Mines **District :** Chhindwara (M. P.).

AWARD

This is a reference under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called the Act).

The question referred to this Tribunal for its adjudication is:—

“Whether the management of Rakhikol Colliery belonging to Messrs S. C. Cambatta and Company (private) Limited, Post Office Junnardeo, District Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh) is justified in not paying:—

- (i) Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.11 from the 1st October, 1967.
- (iii) Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.47 from the 1st April, 1968.
- (iii) Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.29 from the 1st October, 1969,

in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for coal Mining Industry as accepted by the Government of India in their Resolution No. WB-16(5)/66 dated the 21st July, 1967?”

The following two additional issues were framed by me:—

1. Whether the reference is maintainable?
2. What is the effect of the settlement dated 15-9-1970?

It was conceded on behalf of the workmen that there is no dispute now with regard to the claim for variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.29 from 1st October, 1969.

The Rakhikol Colliery of M/s. S. C. Cambatta and Company (Private) Limited (hereinafter called the company) filed its written statement on 4-6-1970 before this Tribunal and raised certain preliminary objections. It filed a writ petition in the Madhya Pradesh High Court on the ground that the preliminary objections were not decided by the Tribunal. The High Court observed:—

“We are unable to see any propriety for filing this petition in this Court in such a hurry. No application seems to have been made before the Tribunal for taking up and deciding preliminary objections first. On a perusal of the written statement filed by the employer, we find that there are certain preliminary points raised in the written statement. The Tribunal will decide according to law, the preliminary points first and then deal with the rest of the matter.”

The Company is one of the several Collieries in the same region in Vindhya Pradesh and was one of the members of the Coal Committee for Vidharbha and Madhya Pradesh Mining Association. Strike notices were served on the management of 17 Collieries including the Company with the demands of payment of Variable Dearness Allowance at the rate of (1) Rs. 1.47 per day from 1-4-1968 (2) difference of payment of Rs. 1.11 in respect of Shaw Wallace & Company and certain other Collieries for the period between 1-10-1967 to 31-3-1968 (3) and payment of arrears dues under the Wage Board recommendations. At a meeting of the M. P. and Vidharbha Coal Committee of which the Company was a member, held on 30-9-1967, with the representatives of the recognised unions of other Collieries with regard to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations as accepted by the Government it was agreed that:—

“payment at the full new rates of wages would be paid from the 1st payment day after the 15th October, 1967. Those collieries/companies in financial difficulties may explain to the Unions their difficulties and may negotiate with their Unions at unit level to vary the above date, but preferably not later than the 1st November, 1967.

The question of arrear wages payable from 15th August, 1967 to the agreed date of implementation would be discussed at a later meeting to be held before the 1st November, 1967.

On the above understanding the Unions agreed to advise their constituents to withdraw the strike notice fixed for October, 3rd 1967.”

The dispute between the Unions and the management of the Collieries was not resolved and again strike notices were served on the management of the Collieries.

The dispute came before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur. The employers objected to the strike notice under Section 22 of the Act on the ground that the entire matter pertaining to the implementation of the Wage Board recommendations was before the Calcutta High Court and was subjudice and the matter relating to Variable Dearness Allowance was also subjudice. The representatives of the Unions maintained that they had a right to serve strike notice. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) expressed the view that he was within his jurisdiction to hold conciliation proceedings. He stated that:—

“Notwithstanding, what has been stated in the written statement of the employers, the employers' representatives were willing to give V.D.A. if they were adequately compensated by way of necessary price increase for coal”.

It was contended on behalf of the employers that since the All India Index was the basis of V.D.A. and the wage structure is uniform, there should be All India uniformity in the price of coal. The conciliation proceedings before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) ended in failure and he so stated in his report dated 13-8-1968.

It was contended on behalf of the workmen that the recommendations for the Coal Mining Industry which were accepted by the Government of India by its Resolution dated 21-7-1967 had to be implemented by the managements with effect from 15-8-1967. It was further contended that the Variable Dearness Allowance scheme was also one of the important recommendations of the Wage Board for coal mining industry as accepted by the Government of India and the Company had no reason for not paying the Variable Dearness Allowance at the following rates:—

- (i) Rs. 1.11 per day per worker from October 1st 1967 to March 31, 1968.
- (ii) Rs. 1.47 per day per worker from April 1st 1968 to September 30, 1969.

It was admitted that the management had paid to their workmen V.D.A. at the rate of Rs. 1.29 from the 1st October, 1969 to 31st March, 1970, but not Rs. 1.53 as from 1st April, 1970 onwards. Admittedly the workmen were paid V.D.A. from 1-10-1967 to 1-10-1969 at the rate of Rs. 0.78 per day while they claimed at the rate of Rs. 1.11 per day and thus they have prayed for the balance of Re. 0.33 per day. The workmen further contended that they were entitled to the V.D.A. at the rate of Rs. 1.47 per day per worker from 1-4-1968 to 30-9-1969 while they were paid only Re. 0.69 per day and therefore claimed the balance of Re. 0.69 per day.

The management contended, *inter alia*, that the reference to this tribunal was incompetent in law and further that the workmen were not entitled to the V.D.A. as was claimed by them. The competency of the reference was challenged on the following grounds:—

- (i) the recommendations of the Central Government with regard to the V.D.A. were not binding on the management since the recommendations had no legal and binding effect. The recommendations were further faulty because the Wage Board had not given due consideration to the region-cum-industry formula and had also not considered the financial capacity of the coal industry as a whole and its various individual units in particular.
- (ii) the Central Government had acted in an arbitrary manner in making the reference with regard to the present dispute in question between the company and its workmen when a large number of Collieries in which similar dispute existed had not been touched.
- (iii) the Central Government did not apply its mind in making the reference because evidently no dispute with regard to the clause (3) in the schedule to the reference existed on the date of the reference between the parties and this by itself shows that the reference had been made by the Central Government without applying its mind to the dispute raised on behalf of the workmen.

The Company further contended that the same Union viz. M.P. Rashtriya Koyala Khadan Kamgar Sangh, which had raised the dispute with the Central Government on which the reference has been made to this Tribunal had entered into a settlement between the Company on 15-9-1970 and consequently the present reference was incompetent.

I am not prepared to hold that no dispute existed between the Company and its workmen with regard to V.D.A. for the periods in question. Evidently, the workmen claimed V.D.A. at a higher rate which the Company was not prepared to give to them. The Company itself has contended that the recommendations of the Wage Board were not binding on it for the reasons mentioned above. The Company was not in a position to give V.D.A. to the workmen at the higher rates as claimed by them as it will involve substantial financial strain on the company which it cannot bear. Whether the Company was justified in not giving

V.D.A. to the workmen at the higher rates as claimed had whether the workmen were themselves bound by the settlement dated 15-9-1970 were all disputed questions and therefore it could not be said that there was no dispute between the parties. The question whether the Central Government was justified in making the reference has to be considered not only in the light of the nature of the dispute involved between the parties but also on the surrounding circumstances of the present case. It cannot be denied that Central Government was not at all justified in including Clause (3) of the schedule to the reference when on the date of the reference no such dispute as mentioned in it existed between the parties. This fact by itself is not sufficient to show that the Central Government did not apply its mind properly while making the reference. The dispute as mentioned in clauses (1) and (2) could be made the subject matter of the reference. The schedule to the reference as it stands indicates that it was wrongly made to some extent and to that extent only it could be thrown out. The Central Government was, thus, competent to make the present reference with regard to the dispute as set out in Clause (1) and (2) of the Schedule.

It is clear from the Conciliation Report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) that the Company along with the 16 other collieries had disputes with their workmen with regard to V.D.A. and all of them had been served with strike notices by the workmen's Unions. It was contended on behalf of the Company that barring the Colliery owned by M/s. Shaw Wallace & Company Ltd. Parasia none of the other Collieries had paid V.D.A. to their workmen at the rates demanded by them. There is nothing on the record to controvert the contention of the Company that 15 other collieries who were parties to the conciliation proceedings before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) had acted in the same way as the Company in refusing to give V.D.A. at the higher rates as claimed by the workmen. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand why the Company only was singled out for the present reference and the management of the other collieries were left untouched. There is no satisfactory explanation on the record to show that the Central Government had good reasons for making the present reference only while leaving the other collieries untouched. It cannot be said that only the Union of the workmen of the Company was interested in taking the dispute to the Central Government while the workmen in the other collieries were not interested in the matter. The aforesaid report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) shows that all the workmen of the 17 collieries including the workmen of the Company were not given V.D.A. at higher rates. There is nothing on the record to indicate whether the unions representing the workmen in the other collieries had taken up the dispute with the Central Government and the Central Government had declined to make references similar to the reference before me. If the workmen in the other collieries were satisfied with the amount of V.D.A. that was given to them by their respective managements that by itself strengthens the arguments raised on behalf of the Company that it was not bound to accept the recommendation of the Wage Board with regard to V.D.A. Furthermore, Collieries are situated in several parts of the region and recommendations of the Wage Board sought to bring all of them within the ambit of its recommendations. The question of the amount of V.D.A. as given by the managements of the collieries to their workmen for the period in the present dispute was a matter which could be settled between the parties irrespective of the recommendations of the Wage Board. The workmen of the other 16 collieries were represented before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) and they had accepted the amounts which were given to them by the respective managements and they had not raised any dispute with regard to V.D.A. to the Central Government. That again will show that the dispute was a matter for negotiation between the management and its workers, and it should be left at that level. In any case if I were to go into the merits of the controversy and hold in favour of the workmen that they are entitled to the higher rates of V.D.A. as claimed by them such a verdict is bound to create industrial disturbance not only in the collieries in district Chhindwara but in the collieries all over India. If it was the intention of the Central Government that the Tribunal should consider the merits of the claim of workmen in a colliery for payment of V.D.A. at the rates as claimed by them in the present dispute then it must

be held that this Tribunal is not the proper forum for deciding such a controversy because its award would have repercussions not only in the other collieries in Chhindwara district but in the collieries of other States in India and therefore the matter should have been referred to a National industrial Tribunal.

Shri D.H. Whightman (E.W. 1) the Former Chief Mining Engineer of the Colliery proved documents which were filed on behalf of the Company. Shri Gulab Gupta was not present at the time of the examination-in-chief when the said documents were filed. He, however, cross-examined the witness and at that stage objected to the filing of the documents. He did not, however, particularly specify the particular documents to which he was objecting to. Several documents bear the signatures of Shri Whightman. He also identified the signatures of the other signatories in some of the documents. The evidential value of each of the documents has to be considered on its own merits. It may be mentioned that in an industrial dispute strict proof of documents according to the Evidence Act is not required. If a particular document is such that its consideration is necessary and no undue prejudice is caused to the other side by its production even at a belated stage the tribunal will not hesitate to admit it. It will be, however, for the tribunal to consider its evidential value.

Shri Whightman (E.W. 1) stated that the settlement Ex. E/4 dated 15-9-1970 was signed by him and the Union representatives had put their signatures on it in his presence. By it the Company had settled the arrears of Variable Dearness Allowance and Dearness Allowance from 1-10-1967. The settlement bears the signatures of Union representatives viz. Sri Baldeo Prasad Sharma, Shri Chimanlal Seth, Shyam Lal Valmik, V.N. Dutta, G. C. Bhattacharya and Sri N.B. Choudhury. The settlement says "Regardless of this settlement, the discussions over the payment of V.D.A. at the various rates from 1-10-1967 onwards were continued and a settlement acceptable to both the parties has been arrived at on 15-9-1970. In arriving at this mutual settlement, both the parties had taken into consideration the foremost need of the hour namely lasting peace in the industry for it lest a couple of years to come." It further said:—

"It is agreed that with the above agreement, the dispute over the issue of V.D.A. between the parties is hereby fully and finally settled. It is agreed that a copy of this settlement would be forwarded jointly to the authorities under Rule 58(4) of the I. D. Central Rules 1957 praying for its registration."

Ex. E/5 is a letter sent on behalf of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur to the Chief Mining Engineer, Rakhikol Colliery and the Vice President, M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh, Chandametta, P.O. Parasia, District Chhindwara (M.P.). It said:—

"Please refer to your joint letter dated 15-9-1970 forwarding therewith a copy of mutual settlement dated 15-9-1970, received in this office on 5-1-1971 on the above subject.

The settlement under reference appears to be back dated. Please clarify."

By their letter (Ex. E/6) dated 1-2-1971 the representatives of the workmen as also of the employers jointly addressed a letter to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Jabalpur. It said:—

"We thank you for your above letter and wish to submit our joint reply to the same, which is as under:—

1. Even though the settlement was put through in writing only on 15-9-1970 and made effective from 1-4-1970, there is actually no back-dating of the settlement, inasmuch as, oral agreement had already been reached in the matter between the parties on 1-4-1970 itself.
2. The delay in executing the settlement memo and sending same for registration was mainly due to the non-availability of all the signatories from

the union side at one time for signing the document, as some of them were away on union work and therefore could not be contacted.

3. The Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Chhindwara himself had raised the very same query when we approached him for registration of this settlement and we had personally explained to him the circumstances which led to the delay in presenting the document."

The delay in executing the settlement memo dated 15-9-1970 and sending the same for registration was satisfactorily explained to the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) at the instance of both the parties.

It is difficult to understand the reason why the same Union viz. M.P.R.K.K.M. Sangh which was a party to the aforesaid settlement (Ex. E/4) should have again raised the present dispute. There is no force in Shri Gulab Gupta's contention that by the settlement Ex. E/4 the dispute was not dropped. The settlement clearly said that "the dispute was over the issue of V.D.A. between the parties and is hereby fully and finally settled." Reading the settlement as a whole it is clear that the settlement fully resolved the dispute between the parties regarding V.D.A. particularly during the period beginning from 1-10-1967 to 30-9-1969. I have no hesitation in holding that the workmen are fully bound by the aforesaid settlement. For this reason also the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

As mentioned above, the dispute is only with regard to the Rakhikol Colliery and no such dispute was raised against the other collieries in which the same amount of V.D.A. as was paid by the Rakhikol Colliery to its employees was paid by them to their workmen. Shri Whightman stated that Rakhikol Collieries are situated at Kanhan Valley Coalfields and there are several neighbouring collieries. According to him the aforesaid collieries did not pay the full V.D.A. as recommended by the Wage Board for the period 1967 to 1969. He produced a Chart (Ex. E/23) to show the V.D.A. paid by Rakhikol Collieries and the other neighbouring collieries during the period 1967 to 1969. The Chart bears the signature of Shri Whightman. Most of the Collieries paid its workmen V.D.A. at the same rate as the Rakhikol Collieries. Only the Pench Valley and Amalgamated Coalfields paid less by way of V.D.A. than the amount paid by Rakhikol Collieries.

I, therefore, hold that the management of the Rakhikol Collieries was justified in not paying V.D.A. at the rate of Rs. 1.11 from 1-10-1967 and at the rate of Rs. 1.47 from 1-4-1968 to 30-9-1968 and the workmen are not entitled to any relief. I make my award accordingly. I make no orders as to costs.

Dated, August 13, 1973.

S. N. KATJU, Presiding Officer

[No. 5/33/68-LRII.]

KARNAIL SINGH, Dy. Secy.

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
(श्रम और रोजगार विभाग)

आवृत्ति

नई दिल्ली, 15 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3066.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपावृद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में दि. केंद्रल मिनरल्स एण्ड मेटल्स लिमिटेड जो पहले एफ. एक्स. पी. मिनरल्स लिमिटेड के नाम से जाना जाता था, से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करना वांछनीय समझती है,

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 2) मुम्बई को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

"क्या दि कैरल मिनेरल्स एण्ड मेटल्स लिमिटेड (जो पहले एफ. एक्स. पी. मिनेरल्स लिमिटेड के नाम से जाना जाता था) की, लेखापाल ग्रेड-2, श्री एस. टी. विल्लारवारयार के सहायक ग्रेड-1 के पद पर, जो 16 मार्च, 1970 को भरा गया था, प्रोन्नति के लक्ष्य को नजर-अन्दाज करने की क्रियाई न्यायोचित थी ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकर किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?

[संख्या एल. 29012/15/73-एल. आर.-4]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th September, 1973

S.O. 3066.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited formerly known as F. X. P. Minerals Limited and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 2), Bombay constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited (formerly known as the F. X. P. Minerals Limited) in overlooking the claim of Shri S. T. Villavarayar, Accountant Grade-II for promotion to the post of Assistant Grade-I which was filled on the 16th March, 1970, was justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

[F. No. L-29012/15/73-LR.IV.]

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3067.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषयों के बारे में मैसर्स इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड की गुआ और माइन्स, डाकघर—गुआ, जिला सिंहभूम (बिहार) के प्रबंधतंत्र से संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकरों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है;

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करना बांछनीय समझती है,

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (घ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन गठित केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण (संख्या 1) धनबाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्देशित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्या मैसर्स इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड की गुआ और माइन्स, डाकघर गुआ, सिंहभूम (बिहार) के प्रबंधतंत्र द्वारा सर्वश्री नारन, भूतपूर्व खनिक सुरीसंह, भूतपूर्व पम्प खलासी, बिहारी, भूतपूर्व—खनिक, थेलू, भूतपूर्व खनिक, बिसेस्वर, भूतपूर्व खनिक को क्रमशः 4 अगस्त, 1971, 3 सितम्बर, 1971, 4 अगस्त, 1971, 4 अगस्त, 1971 और 29 जुलाई, 1971 से संबोद्धित करना न्यायोचित था ? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकर किस अनुतोष का हकदार है ?

[संख्या एल. 26012/3/73-एल. आर.-4]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 24th September, 1973

S.O. 3067.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the management of Gua Ore Mines of Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post Office Gua, District Singhbhum (Bihar) and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal (No. 1), Dhanbad constituted under section 7A of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

Whether the management of Gua Ore Mines of Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited, Post office Gua, District Singhbhum (Bihar) was justified in discharging from service Sarvashri Naran, ex-miner; Sur Singh, ex-Pump Khalasi; Bihari, ex-miner; Theloo, ex-miner; Biseswar, ex-miner; with effect from the 4th August, 1971, 3rd September, 1971, 4th August, 1971, 4th August 1971, and 29th July, 1971 respectively? If not, to what relief are the concerned workmen entitled?

[No. L-26012/3/73-LR.IV.]

नई दिल्ली, 17 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3068.—कोयला खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 32) की धारा 4 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और भारत सरकार के भूतपूर्व श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 649, तारीख 9 फरवरी, 1968 को अधिष्ठात करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अधीन उद्ग्रहीत और कोयला खान श्रमिक आवास और साधारण कल्याण निधि में जमा किए गए शुल्क के आगम तुरन्त आवास लेखे और साधारण कल्याण लेखे के बीच 2:3 के अनुपात में प्रभाजित किए जाएंगे।

[सं. एस. 20012/6/72-एम 2]

New Delhi, the 17th October, 1973

S.O. 3068.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (32 of 1947), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) S.O. No. 649, dated the 9th

February, 1968, the Central Government hereby directs that the proceeds of the duty levied under section 3 of the said Act and credited to the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund shall be apportioned between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account in the ratio of 2:3 with immediate effect.

[No. S. 20012/6/72-M. II(ii)]

नई दिल्ली, 18 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3069.—खान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) की धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा कोयला खान कल्याण उपायुक्त, श्री बी. पी. अग्रवाल को, भारत के कोयला क्षेत्रों के लिए, खान निरीक्षक मुख्य खान निरीक्षक के अधीन, नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या ए-12026/4/73-एम-2]

बी. के. सक्सेना, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1973

S.O. 3069.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. P. Agarwal, Deputy Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner, to be an Inspector of Mines, subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines for coalfields in India.

[No. A-12026/4/73-MII]

B. K. SAKSENA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3070.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 10-क की उपधारा (1) के साथ पठित उपधारा (3) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय, (श्रम और रोजगार विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1144 तारीख 6 अप्रैल, 1973 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्:—

उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न करार में विनिर्दिष्ट विवादस्थल विषय से सम्बद्ध पैरा (1) में—

(1) उपपैरा (2) को उपपैरा (2) (क) के रूप में पुनः संख्यांकित किया जाएगा,

(2) उपपैरा (2) के मद्द (ख) में, "और मुंशियों" शब्द के स्थान पर "मुंशियों और अनुवर्गी कर्मकारों", शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[सं. एल. 42013/1/73-एल. आर. 3]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 12th September, 1973

S.O. 3070.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 10A, read with sub-section (1) of that section of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment), No. S.O. 1144, dated the 6th April, 1973, namely:—

In the Agreement attached to the said notification, in paragraph (1) relating to the specific matter in dispute,—

(i) sub-paragraph (2) shall be renumbered as sub-paragraph (2)(a);

(ii) in item (b) of sub-paragraph (2), for the words "and Munshies", the words "Munshies and Ancillary Workers" shall be substituted.

[No. L. 42013/1/73/LRIII]

आदेश

का. आ. 3071.—यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि द्वारा उप-बद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट विषय के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर से सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है,

और यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त विवाद को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करना वांछनीय समझती है,

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 7-क और धारा 10 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (व) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एक औद्योगिक अधिकरण गठित करती है, जिसके पीछासीन अधिकारी श्री उपदेश नारायण माथुर होंगे जिनका मुख्यालय जयपुर होगा और उक्त विवाद का उक्त अधिकरण को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए निर्दिष्ट करती है।

अनुसूची

"क्या स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर की, श्री बाल सिंह, चपरासी की सेवाओं को 4 अगस्त, 1972 से समाप्त करने की कार्रवाई न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?"

[सं. एल. 12012/3/73/एल.आर. 3]

के. एम. त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

ORDER

S.O. 3071.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and their workmen in respect of the matter specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And, whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7A, and clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri Updesh Narain Mathur shall be the Presiding Officer, with headquarters at Jaipur, and refers the said dispute for adjudication to the said Tribunal.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in terminating the services of Shri Bal Singh, Peon with effect from the 4th August, 1972 is justified? If not to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

[No. L. 12012/3/73/LRIU]

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1973

S.O. 3072.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Government of India Press, Calcutta and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 8th October, 1973.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT CALCUTTA

Reference No. 73 of 1972

Parties :

Employers in relation to the Government of India Press, Calcutta,

AND

Their Workmen.

Present :

Sri S. N. Bagchi, Presiding Officer.

Appearance:

On behalf of Employers—Sri D. P. Mukherjee, Bar-at-Law.

On behalf of Workmen—Shri M. Saha, Advocate, with Sri S. K. Das, Jt. Secretary, Govt. of India Forms Press Shramik Union.

State: West Bengal

Industry: Press

AWARD

By Order No. L. 16012/2/72/LR/II, dated 19th December, 1972, the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, Department of Labour and Employment, referred the following industrial disputes existing between the employers in relation to the Government of India Press, Calcutta and their workmen, to this tribunal, for adjudication, namely :

"Whether, keeping in view the relevant orders of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery on the subject, the demands of Sarvashri Hare Krishan Purkait, Narayan Chandra Bhatta, Sujit Sengupta, Niranjana Dey and Subodh Nandy, report writers, for transferring them to the non-industrial side of the Establishment and to redesignate them as Lower Division Clerks and to consider them for promotion as Upper Division Clerks is justified? If so, to what relief, if any and from what date, are they entitled?"

2. Both the management and the workmen represented by the union appeared and filed their respective statement of cases. On the date of final hearing only documentary evidence was received and marked as exhibits. Neither party offered any oral evidence.

3. Five workmen, Svs. Hare Krishan Purkait, Narayan Chandra Bhatta, Sujit Sengupta, Niranjana Dey and Subodh Nandy, are report writers in the Government of India Press at Calcutta in the industrial side and they are directly recruited report writers having certain limited educational qualifications. Hare Krishan Purkait was appointed on 11-1-54, Narayan Chandra Bhatta on 20-10-54, Sujit Sengupta on 26-3-54, Niranjana Dey on 7-1-57 and Subodh Nandy on 1-10-56. On the date of appointment the scale of these five workmen, directly recruited report writers in the industrial side was at Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-145. By revision of that scale on or about 1st July, 1959 the scale was fixed at Rs. 110-3-131-4-143-EB-4-175-5-180. From 1964 until the present time there have been various proposals of merging the said posts of directly recruited report writers to the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta. It is stated in paragraph 6 of the statement of case, filed by the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta, that various complications have been arisen in implementing that proposal and no final decision has been reached with regard to the said proposal. In para-

graphs 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of its statement of case, the management has given a short history of the various proposals as follows: On 24th October, 1960, viz., The Chief Controller of Printing & Stationery, New Delhi by his Memo No. 42(239/58-A(I)) dated 24th October, 1960 decided to transfer the directly recruited report writers to the post of lower division clerks in the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta and the seniority in the post of such lower division clerks shall be fixed from the date of crossing the salary of Rs. 60/- in their existing grade vide Annexure A to the written statement marked Ext. M1 without objection. Subsequently, the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi by Memorandum No. 42(239/58-A(I)) dated 5th July, 1961 communicated to the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta that the Government of India had agreed to the transfer of the report writers to the posts of lower division clerks but the report writers so transferred would count their seniority with effect from the date of appointment in that grade, vide Annexure B to the written statement, marked Ext. M2. The order of the Government of India, communicated by the memorandum mentioned aforesaid on 5th July, 1961 to the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta, was circulated in the office of the Government of India Press at Calcutta being Circular No. 68 dated 28th July, 1961, vide Annexure C to the written statement, Ext. M3. The directly recruited report writers of which 5 workmen are now parties to this proceeding were given appointment to the grade of lower division clerks in the office of the Government of India Press at Calcutta by Memorandum No. FC 210/2G/61/2145—52 dated 28th July, 1961, vide Annexure D to the written statement, marked Ext. M4. The five workmen gentleman now parties to this proceeding were appointed to the posts of lower division clerks in the Government of India Press on thus being transferred from the industrial side to the non-industrial side with effect from 1-8-61. They were required by the appointment letter to work at Santragachi wing of the press as also in the main Press according to the needs of the administration. In response to the circular, Ext. M3, and the appointment letter, Ext. M4, all the directly recruited report writers being then 6 in number, of which five are parties to this proceeding, submitted representation dated 29th July, 1961 stating that the decision contained in the circular and the appointment letter issued in terms of the circular were not applicable as mandatory and in paragraph 3 of the said representation, the workmen intimated their willingness to remain in their existing posts of report writers until just and fair channel of promotion was created i.e. a declaration that they would come in the administrative staff in the non-industrial side of the Press whereby they would not lose their actual period of service as report writers for the purpose of seniority. Of the 6 directly recruited report writers, Sri Baradaprasad Naskar changed his mind and accepted the appointment as a lower division clerk and agreed that his seniority should be counted from the date of his appointment as lower division clerk i.e. 1st August, 1961. After the said representation was submitted by the workmen, i.e. the directly recruited report writers, the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery New Delhi by his Memorandum No. 24/14/61-A(I) dated 4th August, 1961 provided that the said report writers had an option to continue in their present post of the distinct understanding that those who would choose to continue as report writers will not be eligible for further promotion either on the industrial or non-industrial sides and reiterated that the seniority of the report writers on transfer to the posts of lower division clerks would count from the date of appointment as lower division clerks, vide Annexure E to the written statement, marked Ext. M5. In and about 1966, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply (Department of Works and Housing) Government of India, appointed a committee known as the Categorisation Committee to go into the question of conditions of services of the employees working on the industrial side of the various presses of the Government of India including the Government of India Press at Calcutta. The Categorisation Committee inter-alia made a report which contained inter-alia the following recommendations :

"The Report Writers who are directly recruits should be merged with the general grade of Lower Division Clerks and will reckon their seniority from the date of their recruitment as Report Writers in the scale of pay of Rs. 110-118 provided, however, they have got the minimum qualification required as Lower Division Clerks direct."

On the recommendations of the said Categorisation committee. Government of India in their letter No. 15/5/67-PJ dated 28th March, 1968, vide Annexure F to the written statement, marked Ext. M6, provisionally decided that the directly recruited report writers should be given an option to continue as such or to be absorbed in the new combined cadre of lower division clerk; the question of inter se seniority of such optees being determined by the basis that they would be on-block junior to those lower division clerks recruited before 24th October, 1961 and in the remark column it was recorded that final decision would be taken up separately after proposals were received. Thereafter the manager of the Government of India Press issued a Memorandum No. FC 2/14A/68/4078-83 dated 27th January, 1969 to these report writers and invited them to exercise option in terms of the said order of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supplies on 28th March, 1968. All the six report writers exercised their option in writing. Five of the report writers exercised their option in a document dated 5th February, 1969, and one, in a document dated 4th February, 1969. In order to absorb the six report writers in the posts of lower division clerks a proposal for creation of two posts of Upper division clerks and 4 posts of Lower division clerks was forwarded to the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi under Government of India Press Memorandum No. FC 14/2A/69/4133 dated 30th December, 1969. Thereafter the office of the Government of India Press at Calcutta received strong protest not only from the lower division clerks working on the non-industrial side of the said Press whose seniority was affected but also from the Government of India Forms Press (N.I.) Employees Association. The Government of India Forms Press (N.I.) Employees Association represents all the workers on the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta and the said association expressed resentment over the said provisional order of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply dated 28th March, 1968. The said association made a representation on 29th June, 1970 that the fixation of seniority of the newly absorbed report writers from the date prior to their absorption as lower division clerks was contrary to the aforesaid office order No. 68 dated 28th July, 1961 and the same principle be followed as in the case of absorption of Shri Baradaprasad Naskar, giving seniority from the date of appointment as lower division clerk in all cases, vide Annexure G to the written statement, marked Ext. M7. Due to such strong protest from the said association the Manager of Government of India Press at Calcutta referred back to the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi the case of directly recruited Report writers and no final decision has yet been received, (vide paragraph 19 of the statement of case). The Government of India Forms Press (N.I.) Employees Association in another letter dated 1st September, 1971 made a representation that the report writers for all intents and purposes are industrial workers and the Categorisation Committee was formed for the specific purpose of categorising the industrial workers and as such the Committee was not vested with any jurisdiction to recommend anything which is likely to affect adversely the interest of the non-industrial clerical cadre in a proximate and remote manner. In paragraph 21 of the statement of case filed by the management it is stated as follows:

"Thereafter it will be evident from various departmental letters which will be produced before the Honourable Tribunal at the time of the hearing of the case that the question of inter se seniority of the lower Division clerks vis-a-vis directly recruited report writers has been under the consideration of the Government of India and that no final decision has been reached regarding the merger of the directly recruited Report Writers to the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta under the cadre of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks."

Thereafter the case of seniority of the directly recruited report writers was taken up by the Government of India Forms Press Sramik Union (a Non-recognised Union) claiming to represent a section of the employees working on the industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta. The said Government of India Forms Press Sramik Union also agitated the matter before the Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta. In paragraph 24 of the statement of case, the management of the Government of India Press,

Calcutta states, "The management of Government of India Press, Calcutta did not participate in the proceedings before the Regional Labour Commissioner because the matter of the merger of the said directly recruited Report Writers and the question of their seniority was still under consideration of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi." Thereafter the office of the Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta, by a letter No. Cal-50(4)/72 dated 3rd August, 1972 informed the Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour & Employment) Government of India that the conciliation proceedings had failed. Thereafter the alleged dispute has been referred to for adjudication by this Tribunal. In paragraph 27 of the statement of case it is stated:

- (i) There has been no final order of the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi effecting either transfer of the said directly recruited Report Writers, viz., Sarvashri Hare Krishna Purkait, Narayan Chandra Bhatta, Sujit Kumar Sengupta, Niranjana Dey and Subodh Ranjan Nandy or on the question from which date they shall be entitled to seniority if and when they are transferred and absorbed as the Lower Division Clerks in the Non-industrial side of the establishment.
- (ii) The aforesaid order dated 28th March, 1968 is provisional and the order has raised considerable opposition from the workers of the Non-industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta and the said order dated 28th March, 1968 is under review by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi and higher authorities of the Government.
- (iii) The demands of the Sarvashri Hare Krishna Purkait, Narayan Chandra Bhatta, Sujit Kumar Sengupta, Niranjana Dey and Subodh Ranjan Nandy, the Report Writers are not justified and be rejected."

4. The workmen involved in this dispute have been represented by the General Secretary of the Government of India Forms Press Sramik Union having registration No. 4810 with the address at 1-Temple Street, Calcutta-13 and that General Secretary has signed a statement, purported to be a written statement of the workmen represented by the said Union official. Before entering into the contents of the statement of case, signed, verified and filed by the General Secretary for the workmen involved in this case, I would refer to Rule 29 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. As Section 36 Sub-section (1) clause (a) of the I.D. Act provides, a workman who is a party to a dispute shall be entitled to be represented in any proceeding under the Industrial Disputes Act by an officer of a registered trade union of which he is a member. What is the right of the representative of a workman who is a party to a dispute? Rule 29 of the Central Rules which is a part of the law reads as follows: "The representative of the parties appearing before a Board, Court, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal or an Arbitrator, shall have the right of examination, cross-examination and of addressing the Board, Court, Labour Court, Tribunal, National Tribunal or an Arbitrator when an evidence has been called". Rule 10B(1) of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 amongst other things says, "the party representing the workmen or in the case of individual workman, the workman himself and the employer involved in the dispute shall file in the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, a statement of demand relating only to the issues as are included in the order of reference and shall also forward a copy of the statement to each one of the opposite parties involved in the said dispute". Reading these two provisions of the Rules which are part of the law, I wonder how the General Secretary of a Union can sign and verify the written statement purported to be one on behalf of the workmen involved in this case. The party representing the workmen who is a member of the union, meaning the union official, shall have only the right to file a statement of case, but not to sign and verify it, as has been done in the present case by the General Secretary of the union concerned in regard to the statement of case, purported to be for and on behalf of a workman involved in the case. The General Secretary or the representative has no right to sign and verify any document for and on behalf of the workmen involved in the case. The statement of case of the workmen involved in a dispute can only be filed by a representative of the workmen duly appointed

in that behalf under Sec. 36 sub-section (1) and the relevant clauses thereunder, relevant to a particular case in view of Rule 10B(1) read with Rules 36 and 37 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 and Form F, as is prescribed under the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules. When lawfully appointed as a representative of a workman involved in a dispute in any proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Act, the representative shall have the right to file a statement of case of the workmen before the adjudicatory authority and shall have only the right to (a) of examination, cross-examination and (b) addressing the relevant adjudicatory authorities or the Arbitrator when evidence has been called for. So, a representative of a workman, even if duly appointed as such, cannot bind by his any act done by him in a proceeding before the adjudicatory authorities unless that act comes within the ambit of the Rule 10B(1) and Rule 29 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957. Rule 37 reads as follows: "Parties bound by the acts of representatives—a party appearing by a representative shall be bound by the acts of that representative". What acts a representative of a party workmen are authorised to do by the rules? The first act is the filing of statement of case of the workman, vide Rule 10B(1) and the other acts are, examination, cross-examination and addressing the relevant adjudicatory authority when evidence is called for. Any other act done by a representative of a workman who is party to a proceeding would be contrary to the rules and would therefore, be illegal and by such act the representative of the workmen, even if duly appointed, cannot bind the workmen who is a party to the proceeding. Here in the present case, I find that the purported written statement of case of the workmen, represented by the union official, has not been signed and verified by any of the five workmen but has been signed and verified by one Santi Lal Ghosal, General Secretary of the Union concerned. So, by signing and verifying the written statement of the case, purported to be one for the workmen, the statement does not become in law a statement of case of the workmen involved in this dispute, in view of Rule 10B (1) read with Rule 29 of the Central rules, already discussed. A statement of case which has not been signed and verified by any one of the workmen can not be looked into and relied upon by this tribunal. The General Secretary of the Union, even if he be a duly appointed representative of the workmen, involved in this case, has no legal right to verify and sign the statement purported to be one for the workmen involved in this case in view of the rules I have already discussed. So, before me there is no statement of case of the workmen involved in this proceeding valid in law.

5. It is pertinent, however, to observe that Kanu Jiban Dey, Sambhu Nath Das, Madan Mohan Saha, who are workmen in the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta and who mostly belong to the category of lower Division clerks appeared through one Sambhu Nath Dutta, Secretary of the Government of India Forms Press (N. 1) Employees Association, 1-Temple Street and filed an application before this tribunal on 9th March, 1973. The applicants claimed that they have an association of their own styled as Government of India Forms Press (N. 1) Employees Association, 1-Temple Street, Calcutta-13, recognised by the Government of India and represents all workers of non-industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta-13. The application further discloses that the Government of India Form Press Sramik Union does not represent the applicants. Some of the applicants are either in the lower division or in the Upper division clerks' cadre and they claim to be vitally interested in the award as their seniority in the cadre was likely to be affected by the award. So, they claimed that they should be added as parties to this proceeding. By an order dated 11.6.1973 that prayer was rejected and the tribunal observed, "I find that they are not the workmen involved in the dispute on the very face of the order of reference which I have already discussed. I, therefore, reject the application". Thus, it is apparent from the face of the record, that in between the report writers in non-industrial side who are proposed to be absorbed in the cadre of lower division clerks of the Government of India Press at Calcutta on transfer from industrial side to non-industrial side and the lower division clerks already in non-industrial side working in the cadre, there has been brewing a serious discontent and that over the Government's proposal to transfer directly recruited report writers from the industrial side to the non-industrial side with a view to absorb

them in the cadre of lower division clerks in the office of the Government of India Press at Calcutta. The Government's proposal, the history of which has been meticulously set forth in the statement of case filed by the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta as discussed above, of transferring directly recruited report writers from the industrial side to the non-industrial side and to absorb them in the cadre of lower division clerks in the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta and of fixing their seniority *vis-a-vis* the seniority of the lower division clerks in the office of the Government of India Press at Calcutta holding the posts from before such proposed absorption of report writers in the cadre of lower division clerks, is even now under the consideration of the Government of India and no final decision regarding the merger of the directly recruited report writers to the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press, Calcutta in the cadre of lower division clerks and upper division clerks has yet been reached by the Government of India, (vide paragraph 21 of the management's statement of case). This is the background of the situation in which the workmen through the union has raised the dispute under reference which has come up before me for adjudication. It is abundantly clear from the record that the Government's proposal is being challenged on two fronts—by the (N.I.) Employees Association and Press Sramik Union—former representing non-industrial workmen employees and latter industrial workmen employees of Government of India Forms Press at Calcutta, and that the Government has still to decide on the final shape of the proposal.

6. Although I have already observed that I cannot look into and rely upon any of the statements made in the statement of case purported to be for the workmen involved in this dispute, I would still refer to some of the relevant parts of such statement for what it is worth. The statement of case purported to be one for the workmen involved in this dispute contains mostly irrelevant matters and runs through several pages. In paragraph 18 of the statement it is stated, that five report writers i.e. the parties to this proceeding, were deprived of the promotion in the non-industrial side though they were legally entitled to and eligible for promotion to the higher grade Upper division clerks taking into account their respective dates of appointment as report writers as has been given to the report writers, time-keepers, paper issuer and computers, etc. of the non-industrial side. In paragraph 19 of such statement of case, it is stated that the five report writers concerned along with others made representation to the authorities concerned for considering and treating them as L.D.C. from the date of appointment as has been done in the cases of other employees. In paragraph 21 of the statement, it is stated that by the order that was passed by the authority of the Government appearing in the Memorandum No. 42/239/58-A(I) dated 24-10-1960, i.e. Ext. M1, justice had been done to the demands of the report writers. In paragraph 22 of the statement, it is stated that in spite of the order aforesaid issued by the higher authority, the Press management did not implement the said order with ulterior motive and did not circulate the order in the press or bring to the notice of the report writers concerned. The paragraph 23 of the statement refers to the report writers' representation to the higher authorities for treating them as L.D.C. from the date of their respective appointment. In paragraph 24 of the statement, the office circular No. 68 dated 28-7-1961, transferring report writers to the posts of L.D.C. with effect from the date of appointment to the said L.D.C. rank is challenged as illegal and arbitrary. The office order No. 42/239/58-A(I) dated 5-7-1961 relating to the fresh appointment of Svs. Hare Krishna Purkait, Sujit Sen Gupta, Narayan Bhatta, Dulal Kumar Roy, Subodh Ranjan Nandy and Niranjan Dey in the post of L.D.C. with effect from 1-8-1961 is also challenged as arbitrary, motivated, prejudicial to the interest and rights of the report writers in question. Then in paragraphs 26 and 27 of the statement of case representations made by the workmen against the orders of the management have been set forth. In paragraph 28 to 33, the first Categorisation Committee's report and the Second Categorisation Committee's report have been challenged as arbitrary baseless, unjust and unenforceable. In paragraph 34 of the statement of the case it is stated, "as the grievances and claims of the Report Writers were under consideration for long time and as no final decision was taken in the matter and as it involves the general interest of workmen/employees, the Union raised a dispute to the R.L.C. on 28-3-72 for full implementation of the order No. 42/239/58-A(I) dated 24-10-1960. In this paragraph only the statement

of case brings out the alleged grievances of the workmen concerned.

7. Now, I am to consider in the light of the circumstances stated above whether the dispute referred to for adjudication is an "industrial dispute" within Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act read with Schedule II and III of the Act. The posts of report writers (Industrial) and of L.D.C. and U.D.C. (Non-industrial) in the Government of India Press at Calcutta are in connection with the affairs of the Union. Subject to the provisions of the Constitution of India, Acts of the appropriate Legislature, may regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed in public service and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union. It shall be competent for the President or such person as may be directed in the case of posts in connection with the affairs of the Union to make rules regulating the recruitment and the condition of service of persons appointed to such service and posts until provisions in that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature under Article 309 of the Constitution. The learned Counsel appearing for the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta submitted that regarding the recruitment and the conditions of service of directly recruited report writers in the industrial side as well as of L.D.C. and U.D.C. in non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta, no rules under article 309 of the Constitution have been made by the President or its delegated authority, not to speak of any legislation in that respect. He submitted further that there is a handbook, consisting of executive orders relating to the terms and conditions of service of directly recruited report writers in the industrial side and of L.D.C. and U.D.C. in the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta. The representative of the workmen who appeared before me also submitted that was the correct position. So, the terms and conditions of service in the posts of directly recruited report writers in the industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta and in the posts of lower division clerks and upper division clerks in the non-industrial side of the Press, have been laid down by executive orders until now by a competent executive authority which in the present case is the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi. "Employer" under Section 2(g) of the Industrial Dispute Act means "in relation to an industry carried on by or under the authority of the department of the Central Government," the authority prescribed in this behalf. So, the "employer" regarding the Government of India Press is the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi. By executive orders, as I have already observed, the terms and conditions of service of the directly recruited report writers in the industrial side and of L.D. and U.D. clerks in the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta have been thus laid down by the "employer". The "employer" in regard to the workmen involved in this case, is not the manager of the Government of India Form Press but the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. The Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi, the employer, is a constitutional authority under Article 309 of the Constitution that can, in absence of rules framed under Art. 309 of the Constitution, lay down the terms and conditions of service of the employees of the Government of India Press at Calcutta including the directly recruited report writers in the industrial side of the press as well as of the U.D. and L.D. clerks in the non-industrial side thereof by executive orders. This cannot be questioned by anybody. By executive orders, when there is no Act of the legislature or rules framed under Art. 309 of the Constitution laying down the terms and conditions of service for those holding posts in connection with the affairs of the union or as a matter of that of the State, the terms and conditions of service for such posts can be laid down and that such executive orders relating to the terms and conditions of service of those holding posts in connection with the affairs either of the union or of the State are to be construed as "conditions of service" within Art. 309 of the Constitution (See *Union of India Appellant vs K.P. Joseph and Ors.*, Lab. I.C. 1973, page 191, Supreme Court). Joseph was a combatant clerk in the Indian Army for a period of more than 14 years. He was discharged from the post some time in June, 1953. In July 1953 he was re-employed as an ordinary clerk with certain scale of pay and his re-employed pay was refixed at Rs. 70/- plus personal pay by an order dated 28 October 1958 with effect from the date of re-employment i.e. 2-7-1953. On

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15th July, 1960 the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, issued a general order or office Memorandum No. 2(54)58/5801/D(Civil) providing for certain benefits to ex-military personnel on re-employment on the basis of their length of actual military service. The general effect of that order was that those who are entitled to its benefits would get fixed in the scale applicable to them by adding to the bottom of their scales increments equal to the total number of completed years of military service. The Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court quoted paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order at page 192 of the Report. Joseph claimed the benefit of the order dated 15th July 1960. But the Government of India rejected the claim. So, he filed a writ petition contending that he answered the description of one to whom the benefit of the order be properly extended and that as he answered he should be given the benefit. The High Court allowed the writ petition and issued an order directing respondent No. 2 i.e. Government of India to refix the pay of Respondent No. 1 i.e. Joseph in the scale contained in the order with effect from 2-7-53 and to make consequential adjustments and payments. The Government of India went in appeal and contended before the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court that the order was not applicable to Joseph as he was re-employed before 25-11-58 and his pay had already been fixed after re-employment and therefore according to the terms of the order the case of the Respondent Joseph being past one could not be re-opened. The Supreme Court approved the High Court's order extending benefit to Joseph of the order dated 15th July, 1960. The Government of India contended further before the Supreme Court that the order dated 15th July, 1960 being an administrative direction conferred no justiciable right upon Joseph which could be enforced in a Court by a writ or order in the nature of mandamus. The Government contended that the very foundation for the issue of a writ or an order in the nature of mandamus was the existence of a legal right and as an administrative order could confer no justiciable right, the High Court was wrong in issuing the order directing the Govt. of India to fix the pay of Joseph in accordance with the order dated 15th July, 1960. Their Lordships observed, "Generally speaking an administrative Order confers no justiciable right, but this rule, like all other general rules is subject to exceptions. This Court has held in *Sant Ram Sharma v State of Rajasthan*, (1968) 1 SCR III-AIR 1967 SC 1910—that although Government cannot supersede statutory rules by administrative instructions, yet, if the rules framed under Art. 309 of the Constitution are silent on any particular point, the Government can fill up gaps and supplement the rules and issue instructions not inconsistent with the rules already framed and these instructions will govern the conditions of service". Referring to the case of *Union of India vs Messrs Indo-Afghan Agencies Ltd.*, 1968 2 SCR 366 at p. 337 and quoting the observations made therein by the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court, their Lordships in Joseph's case observed at page 193, "To say that an administrative order can never confer any right would be too wide a proposition. There are administrative orders which confer rights and impose duties. It is because an administrative order can abridge or take away rights that we have imported the principle of natural justice of audi alteram partem into this area." Their Lordships further observed "But we think that the Order in question conferred upon the first respondent the right to have his pay fixed in the manner specified in the Order and that was part of the conditions of his service. We see no reason why the Court should not enforce that right". Their Lordships held that an administrative order cannot have any retrospective effect and the direction given by an administrative order creating condition of service shall be effective from the date of the order (page 193 paragraph 12). So, this is the legal position in the light of which the administrative orders which have been marked Exhibits as Annexures with the statement of case filed by the Manager of Government of India Press at Calcutta, are to be considered.

8. Now, what are the demands of the five workmen as embodied in the issue referred to for adjudication by this tribunal? On analysing the issue it may be resolved in to the following parts: (a) there are relevant orders of Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery on the subject i.e. transferring directly recruited report writers in the industrial side of the Government of India Press to non-industrial side

for absorption in the cadre of lower division clerks of the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta and fixing their seniority in the cadre of lower division clerks vis-a-vis the lower division clerks holding such posts already appointed in the cadre and the consequential promotion channel; (b) five workmen who are report writers demand for transferring them from industrial to non-industrial side of the establishment; (c) for redesignating them as lower division clerks, (d) for considering them for promotion as upper division clerks. Whether those three demands are justified? If justified whether the five directly recruited report writers should be transferred to the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta, should be redesignated as lower division clerks, should be considered for further promotion as upper division clerk and the dates on and from which each of those reliefs should be accorded to each of the five directly recruited report writers. So, the five workmen's demands are for laying down their terms and conditions of service while holding the posts of report writers, and for implementation of such terms and conditions of service with effect from the date when such terms and conditions shall be implemented in relation to each of the workmen. I have discussed the background of the situation thread bare. The General Secretary of the Union who purported to represent the workmen involved in this case submitted before me that the Government proposal as in the demands made had been awaiting final decision by the employer i.e. the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery wherefor the five workmen had been much aggrieved necessitating for them to raise the dispute now referred to for adjudication by this tribunal. The employer as Ext. M1 shows, issued a memorandum relating to report writers in the Government of India Presses but not only in relation to the Government of India Presses and Press at Calcutta since there are other such establishments in India. Relevant portion of the paragraph 1 of the memorandum which lays down the terms and conditions of service of the report writers reads as follows :

"The post of Report Writer has, therefore so far remained a career in itself without any prospects for further advancement. With a view to removing this hardship, the question of recruitment and promotion of Report Writers was gone into afresh, in consultation with the Government of India and it has been decided that the present incumbents of the posts of Report Writer should be transferred to the posts of Lower Division Clerks in their respective Presses, as and when vacancies arise, and that the post of Report Writer should in future be a 'promotion' post with a channel of promotion on the industrial side."

This memorandum lays down the terms and condition of service of the report writers in clear and unmistakable terms satisfying the demand of the five workmen involved in this case regarding (1) their transfer from the industrial side to non-industrial side as lower division clerks, (2) consideration of their promotion as upper division clerks. This memorandum is dated 24th October, 1960. The second paragraph reads as follows :

"In the event of their being posted as Lower Division Clerks, the present Report Writers will be allowed to count their seniority in the post of Lower Division Clerk from the date of crossing Rs. 60/- i.e. minimum of the time scale for the post of lower division clerk and will also be eligible for consideration for promotion to higher posts on non-industrial establishment along with others. The Directorate General of Employment and Training have also agreed to the direct appointment of the existing Report Writers to the posts of Lower Division clerks without the intervention of Employment Exchange."

The relevant passage of the first paragraph quoted above and the second paragraph of the memorandum Ext. M1 "prime facie" satisfy the demand in the issue raised by the workmen. But why then the dispute is a very intriguing question. Then comes Memo, Ext. M2 dated 5-7-61 regarding transfer of report writers of Government of India Presses to the posts of lower division clerks issued by the

employer i.e. the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery and circulated to all Heads of Government of India Presses. Here also the memo concerns Government of India Presses but not to the Press at Calcutta. The Government of India as Ext. M2 shows, decided to transfer the report writers of Govt. of India Presses to posts of lower division clerks with immediate effect that means on and from 5-7-61. The report writers so transferred will count their seniority in the grade of lower division clerk with effect from the date of appointment in that grade. The representative of the union who appeared before me objects to this seniority part of the memorandum Ext. M2 where it says, "The report writers so transferred will count their seniority in the grade of lower division clerk with effect from the date of appointment in that grade" and submitted that it was in conflict with paragraph 2 of Ext. M1 wherein it is stated?

"In the event of their being posted as Lower Division Clerks, the present Report Writers will be allowed to count their seniority in the post of Lower Division Clerk from the date of crossing Rs. 60/- i.e. minimum of the time scale for the post of Lower Division Clerk and will also be eligible for consideration for promotion to higher posts on non-industrial establishment along with others."

He complained that the Ext. M2 was thus in conflict with Ext. M1 causing injustice and hardship to report writers. Whether the employer was justified in issuing Ext. M2 or not cannot now be questioned at this stage. Then comes the office circular Ext. M3 dated 25-7-61, issued by the Manager, Government of India Press at Calcutta following Ext. M2, wherein the Manager of the Press ordered that the report writers should be transferred to the posts of lower division clerk in the respective presses as and when vacancies arise and the report writers so transferred will count their seniority in the grade of lower division clerk with effect from the date of appointment in that grade. Regarding this part of the office circular the representative appearing for the workmen took serious exception as being contrary to the relevant terms in Ext. M1, paragraph 2, already quoted. Then, there is the office order dated 28-7-61, Ext. M4. By that order, 8 report writers of whom 5 are now before this tribunal, in accordance with the Executive instruction of the Government of India, were appointed to the posts of L.D.C. in the Government of India Press at Calcutta with effect from 1-8-61. Each of the appointees was required by this order to work at Santagachi wing of the press as also in the main press according to the needs of the administration. Did the five incumbents accept the order of the appointment and report joining in the posts? They did not. They are even now continuing to hold the posts of directly recruited report writers. Why they did not take up the appointments. Then comes Ext. M5, a memorandum issued by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, dated 4th August, 1961 referring to the office memorandum dated 5th July, 1961 Ext. M2. The memorandum says, in paragraph I, "there is no harm in giving to the existing incumbents of the posts of report writers to continue in their present posts if they so desire. But it may be made quite clear to them that those who choose to continue as report writers in their present posts shall not be eligible for further promotion at all either in the industrial or in the non-industrial side". When the 8 directly recruited report writers were appointed as L.D.C. in the non-industrial side vide Ext. M4 dated 28-7-61, they did not accept the respective appointments but began to make representations against the Government orders mentioned above. It is specifically stated, in paragraph 11 of the statement of case, filed on behalf of the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta, referring to the representation of the report writers dated 29-7-61, i.e. of the workmen involved in this case, particularly to paragraph 3 of such representation, that the report writers workmen were willing to remain in the existing posts of report writers until a just and fair channel of promotion was created, i.e. a declaration that they would come under the administrative staff in the non industrial side of the Press whereby they would not lose their actual period of service as report writers for the purpose of seniority. By such representation the Government orders in Ext. M2, M3 and M4 were seriously challenged. So, pivoting on the question of seniority in the cadre of lower division clerks as between the directly recruited report writers, transferred to non industrial side as lower division clerks and the lower division clerks, already working in the posts in

the non industrial side of the press, the workmen by their representation challenged the Government decision as contained in Ext. M2, M3 and also their very appointment order in Ext. M4, as lower division clerks. They represented that they would continue to be directly recruited report writers unless the Government orders referred to above were modified or withdrawn so far as their seniority was concerned. Then came the Categorisation committee's recommendations and Government decision, Ext. M6 dated 28-3-1968. The Government decided as follows: "the directly recruited report writers may be given an option to continue as such and or to be absorbed in the new combined cadre of lower division clerk. Question of inter se seniority of such optees being determined from an earlier date might be considered on the basis that they will rank enblock junior to those lower division clerks recruited before the 24th October 1961". Following the decision of the Government on the recommendation of the Categorisation committee referred to above, the Manager of the Government of India Press asked the six report writers, as the report writers B. Naskar though a party to the representation dated 29th July, 1961 accepted his appointment as a lower division clerk and agreed that his seniority should be counted from the date of his appointment as lower division clerk i.e. from 1st August, 1961, to exercise their option in terms of the Government of India's order dated 28th March, 1968, Ext. M6. Those report writers exercised their option in writing, 5 in one document dated 5th February, 1969 and other in one document dated 4th February, 1969. Those documents did not come before the tribunal. To absorb the five directly recruited report writers in the post of lower division clerks a proposal for two posts of upper division clerks and 4 posts of lower division clerks had been forwarded to the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi on 30th December, 1969. When the proposal was thus in process of finalisation regarding the transfer of the directly recruited report writers from industrial to non industrial side, their absorption in the cadre of lower division clerks in the office of the Government of India Press at Calcutta and the counting of their seniority in the cadre of lower division clerk vis-a-vis the lower division clerks already working in the non-industrial side of the press, the lower division clerk already working on the non industrial side of the press who apprehended that their seniority was being affected by the Government's proposal and also the employees of Government of India Form Press (N.I.) Employees Association raised strong protest against the Government's proposal. The Employees Association expressed resentment over the proposed order of the Ministry dated 28th March, 1968 and on 29th June, 1970 that Association by a representation said that the fixation of seniority of the newly absorbed report writers from the date prior to their absorption in lower division clerk was contrary to the order No. 68 dated 28th July, 1961 and the same principle be followed as in the case of absorption in the case of B. Naskar i.e. giving seniority from the date of appointment as lower division clerk in all cases, vide Ext. M7. Therefore, the entire proposal of the Government was brought to a melting point on the fire lit up by the employees themselves, i.e. Report Writers and L. D. clerk working in the said cadre. In paragraph 19 of the statement of case filed by the management of the Government of India Press at Calcutta it is stated, "due to such strong protest from the said Association the Manager of the Government of India Press referred back to the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, New Delhi the case of the directly recruited report writers and no final decision has yet been received". In paragraph 21, as I have already quoted, the question of inter se seniority of the lower division clerks vis-a-vis directly recruited report writers to be absorbed in that cadre has been still now under the consideration of the Government of India and that no final decision has been reached regarding the merger of the directly recruited report writers to the non-industrial side of the Government of India Press at Calcutta in the cadre of lower division clerks and the upper division clerks. This position was accepted by the General Secretary of the Government of India Forms Press Shramik Union that has espoused the cause of the five workmen now before me. As I have already observed, as the Constitutional authority or rather a Constitutional "employer" as the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery is, he is a delegate of the President in terms of Art. 309 of the Constitution. As there is no rule framed under Art. 309 of the Constitution, not to speak of any legislative Act, the terms and conditions of service consistent

with the demand of the five workmen as appearing in the issue referred to for adjudication can only be laid down by executive memorandum by the employer and none else, in view of the principles laid down in the decision in Josséph's case already referred to and such executive memorandum creating terms and conditions of service, though administrative in character, creates rights and duties in regard to such terms and conditions of service in between the employer i.e. the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery and employee i.e. the workmen involved in this case and are justiciable in the court of law. So long as the terms and conditions of service of the workmen, involved in this case are not finally laid down by a decision of the employer competent under the Constitutional provision to do so, there can be no question of demand and refusal giving rise to an industrial dispute relating to the terms and conditions of service of the workmen involved in this case as set forth in the issue referred to for adjudication by this tribunal. The authority, I mean the employer in this case who is, by constitutional provisions, in absence of any rule framed under Art. 309 of the Constitution or a legislative Act, is empowered to lay down the terms and conditions of service by executive orders, has not yet finally decided as to the precise terms and conditions under which the five workmen are to be employed on being transferred from the cadre of report writers in industrial side to the cadre of lower division clerks in the non industrial side with a channel of promotion to higher posts, counting their seniority vis-a-vis those in the cadre of lower division clerks already working in the establishment of the Government of India Forms and Press at Calcutta, there can be no question of "demand" and "refusal" so as to constitute an industrial dispute. Here the employer is not a private individual but the President of India's delegate and the employees are holding posts connected with the affairs of the Union, thus falling within the ambit of Art. 309 of the Constitution. The industrial tribunal has no authority to lay down the terms and conditions of services of those employed either in connection with the affairs of the union or of a State in any posts either connected with the affairs of the union or of the State as the case may be. The "employer", in view of Sec. 2(g) of the Industrial Disputes Act in this case, i.e. the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery, is a delegate of the President under the authority of the Art. 309 of the Constitution, and when there is no rule or any legislative Act to the contrary, as the constitutional authority, it is the Chief Controller who alone is to lay down the terms and conditions under which the five workmen now before me are to be transferred from the industrial side to the non industrial side and to be absorbed in the cadre of lower division clerks in the non industrial side under the establishment of the Government of India Press Calcutta with their relative seniority in the posts of lower division clerks vis-a-vis the lower division clerks already working in such establishment. The employer's decision in the case, who is a constitutional authority for laying down the terms and conditions of service of those employed in any post connected either with the affairs of the Union, is to be arrived at on the power given to him only by the constitutional provisions. An industrial tribunal has no authority, nor any jurisdiction to impose its decision on the employer, a constitutional authority, as to what should be the terms and conditions of service of a person employed in any post connected either with the affairs of the union or of the State (See *Sarat Cha. Chatterjee & Co., 1963 1 LLJ p. 76*, General Secretary, Madras Harbour Workers Union 1973 LIC p. 186, *Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board's case 1971 1 LLJ p. 46, Sc.*). Even if an employer, being a constitutional authority, having power to lay down the terms and conditions of service for those employed in any post, connected either with the affairs of the union or of the State lays down terms and conditions of service for those holding such a post, and any incumbent of any of such those post feel that the terms and conditions, as laid down by the constitutional authority having power to do so, were unjustly affecting any such incumbent to a post, the remedy for his grievances lies not before an industrial tribunal, but before the said constitutional authority by administrative appeals, ultimately right upto the President or to the Governor as the case may be, but not by raising a dispute under Industrial Disputes Act for adjudication by a tribunal (See the relevant observation in *Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's case* in particular and the *Madras case* referred to above).

9. In the present case the authority competent under the Constitution to lay down the terms and condition of service of the five workmen now before me has not finally

decided as to under what terms and conditions the five directly recruited report writers should be transferred from industrial to non-industrial side and absorbed in the cadre of lower division clerks with their relative seniority vis-a-vis the lower division clerks, already working in the establishment of the Government of India Press and Press at Calcutta. In the case of Raju's Cafe, Coimbatore and others vs. Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore and another, 1951 I LLJ p. 219 (Madras High Court), it has been laid down clearly that there must first be a demand relating to the terms and conditions of employment to the authority competent to lay down the same and refusal by such authority to accede to such demand and then arises an "Industrial dispute". The same principle is established by the Supreme Court in the case of Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd., and Industrial Tribunal, Gujarat & Ors., 1968 I LLJ, p. 834 and by Delhi High Court in the case of Fedders Lloyd Corporation Private Ltd., and Lt. Governor, Delhi & Ors., F.L.R. 1970(20) p. 343. In the present case, the employer itself proposed and decided the terms and conditions of service of the directly recruited report writers but the report writers, I mean the five workmen now before me, themselves did not accept the terms and conditions as laid down by the authority concerned. They continued to remain in their original posts and went on making agitations against the decisions of the authority of the employer. The other employees, I mean the lower division clerks, already working in the establishment, also raised strong protests against the terms and conditions that were laid down for the directly recruited report writers by the employer i.e. the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. Therefore, the authority, I mean the "employer" could not act upon its own decisions due to factional disputes between the two groups of employees in the same establishment. The whole matter has been pending decision of the employer who is the only competent authority under the constitutional provisions to finally lay down the terms and conditions of service of the five workmen now before me in absence of constitutional rules or any legislative Acts, by executive orders creating rights and duties in between the employer and the employees concerned. So, there can be no question of a demand and a refusal at this stage. The employer has not refused to accede to the demand of the five workmen as in the issue referred to for adjudication. The employer proposed, and then decided that the five workmen now before me should be transferred from industrial side to non industrial side, should be absorbed in the cadre of lower division clerks, their seniority in the cadre of lower division clerk vis-a-vis the lower division clerks already working in the establishment would be determined from the date of their respective appointment to the post of L. D. Clerk. The question only of inter se seniority between the absorbed lower division clerks and already working lower division clerks in the establishment became a red rag to the bull and created a hot bed for the administration at the Government of India Press and Forms at Calcutta. The Manager of the Press had, therefore, to refer the entire matter to the authority of the employer, the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery as the earlier decisions of the Chief Controller and even of the Government of India could not be implemented because of the factional disputes between the two groups of employees themselves. The Government, I mean the employer in this case, who has, however, the lawful right to revise its own decisions is now reviewing the entire situation, and has not yet decided upon the terms and conditions of service under which the directly recruited report writers should be transferred from the industrial side to non industrial side, absorbed in the cadre of lower division clerks in the establishment of the Government of India Press at Calcutta and should be given the relative seniority vis-a-vis the lower division clerks already working in the establishment. So long as the decision in this regard has not been finally arrived at by the employer and accepted and acted upon by the consensus of the employer and the employees, there is no existing terms and conditions of employment decided upon by the employer, who alone, by the constitutional provisions, has the exclusive authority to decide, but not any industrial tribunal. In a circumstance like this, there can be no question of any demand under the issue referred to for adjudication and refusal of such demand, giving rise thereby to a dispute relating to the terms and conditions of service of the five workmen, now before me, to be considered as an "industrial dispute" within Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act. Section 2(k) is to be read with Schedule II, III and IV of the Industrial Disputes Act. On the date of hearing,

the workmen were represented not only by the Secretary of the union but also by a learned counsel. I asked the learned counsel to point out within which of the items in Schedule II or in Schedule III or in Schedule IV of the Industrial Disputes Act the demand in the issue referred to for adjudication would fall. The learned counsel submitted that the demand in the issue referred to for adjudication would not fall in any of the items in Schedule I or in Schedule IV of the Act. He, however, submitted that the demand in the issue referred to for adjudication would fall in item 7 of the Schedule III of the Industrial Disputes Act readings as "Classification by grades". I am sorry, I could not accept his submission as sound in law. The directly recruited report writers are already classified. Their grade has been determined so also their scale of pay. Their demand is that they should be transferred from industrial to non industrial side. This demand the employer accepted. Their demand is that on being transferred to non-industrial side they should be absorbed in the posts of lower division clerk cadre. This demand was accepted by the employer. They demanded that on being appointed as lower division clerk they should have a channel of promotion. This demand was accepted by the employer. They demanded their seniority in the cadre of lower division clerks, not from the date of their respective appointment in the post of a lower division clerk but from an imaginary date as appearing in Ext. M1, para 2. The directly recruited report writers did not accept the terms and conditions as laid down by the employer and refused to accept the same particularly relating to their seniority as absorbed lower division clerks vis-a-vis the lower division clerks already working in the establishment of the Government of India Press, Calcutta. They began to make agitation. The lower division clerks already working also began to make agitation. The employees by their own conduct created an impasse and withstood implementation of the employer's decision. The attempt by the employer to implement its decision was frustrated by the workmen themselves as well as by the other faction of workmen employed in the establishment of the Government of India Press and Forms at Calcutta. So, the employer, the Chief Controller, is now reviewing the entire situation and has not decided finally laying down the terms and conditions of service of five workmen now before me. Even if the employer decided contrary to the demand of the five workmen, the workmen could have no right to raise an industrial dispute on that score even. They can only agitate the matter by constitutional appeals to executive authorities or may approach, if so advised, other legal forum in appropriate proceedings, but cannot call upon an industrial tribunal to make an award by a decision contrary to the decision of the employer who is competent enough, under the Constitutional provisions, being the only constitutional authority, to lay down the terms and conditions of service of those who are employed in any post connected either with the affairs of the union or of the State as the case may be (See observations in Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's case and the Madras Harbour case referred to above).

10. After reviewing the facts and circumstances of this case, I hold that the demand made in the issue referred to for adjudication by this tribunal does not give rise to an industrial dispute under Section 2(k) read with any item of Schedule II and III of the Industrial Disputes Act and can not be entertained and adjudicated upon by this tribunal. The tribunal has, therefore, no jurisdiction to entertain and adjudicate upon the dispute in the issue referred to it. Hence the reference is rejected.

This is my award.

Dated, the 26th September, 1973.

S. N. BAGCHI, Presiding Officer

[No. L. 16012/2/72/LRIII]

K. M. TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3073.—कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कटुस्व पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 19) की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार सर्वश्री कृष्णलाल बनर्जी और पृथ्वीराज दत्त राय को उक्त

अधीनियम और उसके अधीन विरचित किसी स्कीम और कर्मचारी पेंशन स्कीम के प्रयोजनों के लिए केंद्रीय सरकार के या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन किसी स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में या किसी रेल कम्पनी, महापत्तन, खान या तेल क्षेत्र या नियंत्रित उद्योग से संबंधित किसी स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में या ऐसे स्थापन के सम्बन्ध में जिसके एक से अधिक राज्य में विभाग या शाखाएं हों, सम्पूर्ण पश्चिमी बंगाल राज्य और अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के लिए निरीक्षक नियुक्त करती हैं।

[सं. फा. ए-12016(17)/73-पी. एफ. 1]

टी. के. रामाचन्द्रन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 1973

S.O. 3073.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 (19 of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Sarvashri Krishna Lal Banerjee and Prithwise Dutta Roy to be Inspectors for the whole of the State of West Bengal and the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the purposes of the said Act, and the Scheme and the Family Pension Scheme framed thereunder in relation to any establishment belonging to, or under the control of the Central Government or in relation to any establishment connected with a railway company, a major port, a mine or an oilfield or a controlled industry or in relation to an establishment having departments or branches in more than one State.

[No. A. 12016(17)/73-PF. I]

T. K. RAMACHANDRAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th October, 1973

S.O. 3074.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby Publishes the following award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation the management of Messrs General Superintendence Company (India) Private Ltd., Vasco-da-Gama (Goa) and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 9th October 73.

[No. 29/38/69-LWI-III/P&D]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT BOMBAY.

Reference No. CGIT-5 of 1969

Parties :

Employers in relation to M/s. General Superintendence Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Vasco-da-Gama.

AND

Their workmen.

Present :

Shri A. T. Zambre, Presiding Officer.

Appearances :

For the employers—Shri Ramesh Desai, Labour Adviser.
For the workmen—Shri Mohan Nair, General Secretary,
Goa Dock Labour Union and
Shri H. K. Sowani, Advocate.

State : Union Territory of Goa.

Industry : Major Ports and Docks.

Bombay, the 25th August, 1973

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Department of Labour and Employment) have by their Order No. 29/38/69-LWI-III dated 17 November 1969 referred to this Tribunal for adjudication an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation

to the management of General Superintendence Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Vasco-da-Gama and their workmen in respect of the matters specified in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

1. "Whether the action of the management of M/s. General Superintendence Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., Vasco-da-Gama in retrenching the workmen viz., S/S. A.S. Nagvonkar, Sampler and A.S. Nazarkar, sample boy with effect from 31st January, 1969 is justified ?

2. If not to what relief the said workmen are entitled to ?"

2. The employers M/s. General Superintendence Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd., are doing the business of sampling agency and have in their employ various categories of workmen including samplers and sample boys. On 30th December 1968 they issued retrenchment notices to 11 workmen on the ground that the working of the branch of the company at Mormugao was uneconomical. Shri Nagvonkar, one of the workmen involved in this reference was working with the employers as a sampler and the other was a sample boy. The management had together with others retrenched both these employees by notices with effect from 31st January 1969. The workmen were the members of the Goa Dock Labour Union which contested the notice of retrenchment to the eleven workmen and made representation to the employers and raised a dispute with the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) at Vasco-da-Gama who entered the same in conciliation. But the conciliation ended in failure and the Assistant Labour Commissioner made a failure report on which this dispute about the two workmen was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication.

3. The Goa Dock Labour Union has by its statement of claim alleged that the action of the management in retrenching the two workmen was not justified. It has contended that Shri Nagvonkar was a senior sampler. There were other junior samplers but the management deliberately selected Shri Nagvonkar for retrenchment as he was a trade union leader and they wanted anyhow to get rid of him. The management had not followed the rule of 'last come first go' and the retrenchment was mala fide and vindictive with intention to victimize the workmen and terrorize others for taking active part in the activities of the union. They alleged that the company's contention regarding Shri Nazarkar that the post of a sample boy was not required was not correct. The employers cannot work without the assistance of sample boys and the retrenchment of Shri Nazarkar was also mala fide. The working of the company in the Mormugao branch was always profitable and the retrenchment of the two workers was not justified.

4. The retrenchment has been further challenged on the contention that the employers have not fulfilled the three conditions provided in section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. It has been contended that no notice was exhibited and the workmen must be given full one month's notice or salary in lieu of notice. They must be paid retrenchment compensation prior to the retrenchment and notice must be served upon the appropriate Government. The management has not fulfilled these three requirements which are conditions precedent and the retrenchment is illegal. It has been further contended that while calculating the compensation to be paid to the workmen the management has not taken into consideration the benefit of interim relief recommended by the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers. What the company had offered to the workmen was a lower amount and the failure to pay full compensation has rendered the retrenchment illegal void and the same is not justified and the workmen are entitled to be taken back in service. They are also entitled to get full compensation. As the retrenchment is not legal the workmen should be reinstated and they should be paid compensation from the date of retrenchment to the date of reinstatement.

5. The management have by their written statement opposed the reference on the technical contentions about jurisdiction. It has alleged that the company is doing the business of sampling agency and caters to the needs of their clients all over India. The industry is not under the authority and control of the Central Government. It does not also fall in the list of scheduled industries as specified; and for

the industry carried on by the company the appropriate Government is the State Government and not the Central Government and this Tribunal has no jurisdiction. Regarding the merits of the retrenchment the employers have contended that the company had retrenched in all 11 workmen including the two employees involved in this reference for justifiable reasons. The retrenchment of the eleven workmen including the two concerned in the reference was required to be made on the grounds of economy and reorganization. They have denied the allegations about not following the provisions of section 25F and have contended that the company had given the retrenchment notices on 30th December, 1968 and had offered payment of compensation to those workers on 31-1-1969. The certain cases the workers refused to accept the payment in the first instance. But subsequently each and every worker has accepted the payment at a later date. It has contended that the interim relief recommended by the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers was of a recommendatory character. The company was not bound in law to extend the said benefits while calculating the amount of compensation. The company had for the purpose of calculating the retrenchment compensation taken the rates of the last drawn salary of the respective worker and the compensation offered was proper and there was no question of any illegality.

6. It has been further contended that the company had followed the principle of last come first go in all cases except in the case of Shri Nagvonkar where it has deviated for reasons recorded in his personal file viz. on account of his habitual absence, coming on duty after taking alcoholic drinks, often reporting late for duty and inability to carry out his responsibilities. As regards the circumstances that led to the retrenchment it has been contended that the company had reorganized the sampling work and crushing and pulverizing Operations. The two boys could not be employed in the crushing shed as their service conditions were different and the sampling assistants had enough time to do the pulverizing by the grinder. The Mormugao branch of the company was running at a loss and the company had to effect retrenchment of the 11 employees. They have denied the union's allegation about mala fide retrenchment and have contended that the retrenchment had become necessary. The management had followed the provisions of section 25F and had satisfied all the conditions required and as the retrenchment was justified the employees are not entitled to any relief.

7. The union has in support of its contentions examined the two workmen who were retrenched and had also called upon the management and got produced various documents such as letters of appointment, leave applications etc. During arguments the union has also produced a copy of the failure report in conciliation. The management has also examined two witnesses and produced reports of the dispatches made by the sampler Shri A.S. Nagvonkar in respect of the ships. *Tharros*, *Libertas* and *Neprijed* and their dock reports. They have also produced the letters written to the workman and the instructions given to them by way of warning and the confidential record of the employers in connection with Shri Nagvonkar. They have also produced the correspondence that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation had with them regarding the ship *Libertas* and other papers and I shall first discuss the technical contentions about jurisdiction.

8. Shri Ramesh Desai appearing for the employers has argued that the company is doing the business of sampling catering to the needs of their clients all over India. The industry is not carried on under the authority and control of the Central Government nor is it a scheduled industry and the Central Govt. is not the appropriate Government. Shri Desai has relied upon the ruling reported in 1960 II LLJ Page 272 *Vishnu Sugar Mills* and 1960 I LLJ 262 *Vijay Cotton Mills* to show that the industry must not only be controlled but must be so specified in this behalf and for the Central Government to be appropriate Government both the requirements must be satisfied. As the sampling business is not a scheduled industry the Central Government is not the appropriate Government.

9. The employers are doing sampling business on the strength of licence obtained under the Export Trade Quality Control Act. This Act has been enacted with a view to provide for the sound development of export trade through quality control and inspection. It also lays down the various

provisions for the measures to be adopted for enforcement of quality control and inspection in relation to the commodities intended for export. However, there is nothing to show that the work of sampling has been specified in this behalf by the Central Government and there is much substance in the contentions raised by the management that the business carried on by the company is not a schedule industry. However, the union has not alleged that it is a schedule industry. But it has mainly contended that considering the activities carried on by the company and the work done by the employees it shall have to be held that the present dispute concerns a major port and the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

10. The learned Counsel Shri Sowani on behalf of the union has argued that the company is doing the sampling business at Mormugao Port which is declared to be a major port. The samples are required to be drawn on board the vessel. The sampler takes with him a sample boy for picking up the samples shown and for filling the bag. The company has been handling the sampling work for many exporters and as both the workmen work on board the ship the present dispute is concerning the activities of a major port. The learned Counsel also has relied upon the ruling reported in 1961 I LLJ 42 (*Tulsidas Khimji Pvt. Ltd., v. its workmen*).

11. The management has argued that the sampling work can be done anywhere whether on board the vessel or the loading jetty or even inside whether the goods are stocked. It is a part of the activity having its object the determination of the quality of the commodity which can be done during production or subsequently for the purpose of ascertaining whether it conforms to the required specification. The work of sampling has nothing to do with port activity and the mere fact that sampling is done on board the vessel will not render the dispute as concerning a major port and the Central Government is not the appropriate Government.

12. The union has examined the sampler Shri Nagvonkar and the sample boy Shri Nazarkar and it is clear from their evidence that the sampling operations are being carried out by them on board the vessel at the time of loading the ore in question. Shri Nagvonkar was deputed for work at the ports of Karwar, Belligeri and Hospet. The management had made certain allegations about the laxity of his work there. Shri Nagvonkar had given his duties both at Karwar and at Mormugao.

He has stated :—

"My duties as sampler at Mormugao were to draw the sample on board the vessel while at Karwar I was drawing the samples on the shore. There was also a difference in my duties working at Karwar shore and working on the mining point jetties in Goa. At harbour (Goa) I was getting the sample boy to draw the sample. I was to see that the samples are filled in the bag. I used to see that the labels are tied giving certain marks for identification. By marks I mean serial No. I was reporting in the book known as sampling inspection book."

He has further stated :—

"Besides pointing the sample and getting it drawn and filled in I had the responsibility to inspect the cargo. I was to inspect the ore because it was to be exported. By inspection of cargo I mean testing the cargo and seeing whether the cargo is good or bad. Good cargo gives more percentage of iron ore and bad cargo gives less percentage. We used to mention all particulars percentage i.e. size of ore....."

He has again stated :—

"The sampler cannot control the percentage of fines. Only he can report to the office....The importance of the fines test was because there was a contract of the shipper with the M.M.T.C. (Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation)."

He has further stated :—

"The company was handling sampling work of so many exporters and I have done the work for V. M. Salgaonkar, Chowghul, Sesa Goa, Pandurang Timblo and other two Timblos. There was no different method of drawing samples for different exporters."

This evidence of Shri Nagvonkar clearly shows that the work was mainly connected with the examination of the cargo and taking out samples from the ore that was loaded in the ship which was meant for export.

13. The other employee Shri Nazarkar has been referred to as a sample boy. But it is clear from his evidence that he was working in the laboratory doing the crushing work and washing the beakers. He has also stated that he was also going to the ships to take samples from the ore loaded on the ship. It may be that his main work was in the laboratory but it appears that he took part in sampling and the evidence of both the witnesses show that their work is connected with the cargo loaded in the ship and they can be said to be dock workers.

14. This inference will be further corroborated from the documentary evidence produced by the management which clearly gives an idea of the nature of activities carried on by the employers. They have produced the daily report of the work done by Shri Nagvonkar on the ships *Libertas*, *Tharos* and *Nephrijed* and the instruction forms to dock inspectors which show that the work of the employees is in connection with the cargo to be exported in the ships and they work in the dock. The instruction form contains a column about dock report which contains several items such as work commenced, work completed, interruption from, reason, place, steamer, no. of packages etc. These instruction—forms and reports have been signed by Shri Nagvonkar and the evidence leaves no doubt that the work done by these employees is connected with the activities of the port and as Goa is a major port the Central Government is the appropriate Government in relation to this dispute.

The words "Cargo" and "dock worker" have been defined in the Dock workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, as follows :—

"Cargo" includes anything carried or to be carried in a ship or other vessel ;

"dock worker" means a person employed or to be employed in, or in the vicinity of, any port on work in connection with the loading, unloading, movement or storage of cargoes, or work in connection with the preparation of ships or other vessels for the receipt or discharge of cargoes or leaving port."

15. I have already stated that the purpose of sampling is for the quality control which is done in pre-shipment inspection and examination of the ore which is meant for maintaining the standard specified. This has to be done before the ship leaves the port and it can be said that the sampler and the sample boy who are connected with this work of sampling the loaded material are dock workers under the Dock Workers Regulation of Employment Act. It is true that this act of drawing samples is not port activity nor are the workmen employee by the port. However, in all cases it is not necessary that the workmen must be an employee of the port and the activity carried on by him may not be directly connected to the port work. It has been held in the ruling reported in 1961 1 LLJ page 42 (*Thulsidas Khimji P. Ltd., and F. Jeejeebhoy*) that the activities carried on in the clearing, shipping and godown department of the firm can be said to be concerning a major port and in the dispute relating to the retrenchment of workmen of the departments the Central Government was the appropriate Government. In view of this ruling also it shall have to be held that the dispute between the employees of the sampling agency and the employers is in relation to an industry concerning a major port and the Central Government is the appropriate Government.

16. Moreover, it cannot be ignored that the dispute referred for adjudication before me has arisen at Goa which is a union territory and even if it be held for the sake of argument that the dispute does not relate to a major port as it has arisen in Goa and the case is governed by section 2(a)(ii) of the Industrial Disputes Act I do not think that the Central Government would not be the appropriate Government. Section 2(a)(ii) provides :—

"in relation to any other industrial dispute the state Government"

It is not in dispute that all legislative and executive powers in relation to the union territory are vested in the Central

Government by the Constitution and the Central Government is the appropriate Government. It is true that under rules framed under the Industrial Disputes Act in relation to an industrial dispute in a Union territory for which the appropriate Government is the Central Government reference to the Central Government or the Government of India shall be construed as a reference to the Administrator of the Territory. However, this would not mean that the Central Government has not the powers under section 10(1)(d) to refer the dispute for which it is the appropriate Government and the contention that the reference is void cannot be accepted.

17. As regards the merits of the case the union has first challenged the legality and validity of the retrenchment contending that the company has not complied with the conditions laid down in section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act. The conditions and requirements under the section are conditions precedent to the act of retrenchment and unless the conditions are fulfilled and the retrenchment cannot be valid. It is clear from the provisions of section 25F that the section prescribes three requirements for a valid retrenchment. They are in brief :

- (1) One month's notice or wages in lieu thereof.
- (2) Payment of retrenchment compensation equivalent to 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service ;
- (3) Notice in the prescribed manner to the appropriate Government.

Though the union has made allegations regarding the contravention of the first two conditions notice and compensation it is clear from the statement of claim that there is no substance in these contentions. In the statement of claim itself they have stated :—

"On or about 30th December, 1968 the company issued retrenchment notice to about 10 workmen on the ground that the working of the branch of the company at Morma Goa was uneconomic. . . . The two workmen viz. M/s. A. S. Nagvonkar a sampler and A. S. Nazarkar, a sample boy were retrenched with effect from 31st January, 1969."

This itself shows that the employers have given one month's notice.

18. As regards the compensation the case of the union is not that the management had not paid them any compensation or offered any compensation. It appears that their main grievance is about the rate of calculation of the compensation. In their statement of claim para 2 they have stated while calculating the retrenchment compensation no consideration was given to the benefits accorded to the workmen as a result of the interim recommendations of the Central Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers at major ports. According to the union both the workmen are covered by the recommendations of the Wage Board and are entitled to get the benefits of the interim relief and dearness allowance. The management have in their written statement clearly stated that they have paid compensation to the workers as required under section 25F. They have stated :—

"In fact the company issued retrenchment notices on 30th December, 1968 and offered payment of compensation to these workers on 31-1-1969. In certain cases the workers refused to accept payment in the first instance. The company respectfully submits that each and every worker has accepted payment at a later date."

The company has contended that the compensation has been paid at the rate of last salary drawn to the respective workers and they were not entitled to get the interim relief or dearness allowance. Thus it is clear that the management has paid compensation to the workers. The union has further made it clear that according to them the amount paid was not proper. They have stated :—

"What in fact the company has offered to these workmen is lower than what they are entitled to claim and receive under section 25F(b) of the Act."

However, it is clear from section 25F(b) that the rate of retrenchment compensation to be paid should be equivalent

to 15 days average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months. The management has paid the compensation at the rate of last salary drawn. The interim relief and dearness allowance that is recommended by the Central Wage Board is not part of the salary as claimed by the workers. It is not the case of the union that there was any agreement between the parties for the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Wage Board. The recommendations are not statutory and it cannot be said that the compensation paid is illegal and it shall have to be held that the management has satisfied requirements of section 25F(b).

19. As regards the notice in the prescribed manner to the appropriate Government Shri Ramesh Desai on behalf of the management has conceded that the management had not given notice to the appropriate Government either before or at the time of retrenchment, but it was given subsequently. But Shri Desai has argued that the condition of notice to be served in the prescribed manner to the appropriate Government as required under clause 25F(c) is not a condition precedent. He has invited my attention to the ruling reported in 1964 1 LLJ (Bombay Union of Journalists and others and State of Bombay and another). In this ruling their Lordships of the Supreme Court have considered the effect of not issuing notice under section 25F(c) and have observed :—

"Reading the latter part of clause (a) and clause (c) of section 25F together it seems to follow that in cases falling under the latter part of clause (a) the notice prescribed under clause (a) has to be given not before retrenchment but after retrenchment. The context also requires a different treatment to the provisions contained in clause (c). Further the object which the Legislature had in mind in making conditions in clauses (a) and (b) obligatory and in constituting them into conditions precedent is obvious. These provisions have to be satisfied before a workman can be retrenched. The hardship resulting from retrenchment has been partially redressed by these two clauses and so there is every justification for making them conditions precedent. The same cannot be said about the requirement as to clause (c) clause (c) is not intended to protect the interests of the workmen as such. It is only intended to give information to the appropriate Government about the retrenchment and that only helps the Government to keep itself informed about the conditions of employment in the different industries within its region. There does not appear to be present any compelling consideration which would justify the making of the provision prescribed by clause (c) a condition precedent as in the case of clauses (a) and (b). Therefore having regard to the object which is intended to be achieved by clauses (a) and (b) as distinguished from the object which clause (c) has in mind it would not be unreasonable to hold that clause (c) unlike clauses (a) and (b) is not a condition precedent."

Thus though the management has not given notice to the appropriate Government before the retrenchment and the same has been given subsequently in view of the above ruling it shall have to be held that the notice required under clause (c) is not a condition precedent and the retrenchment effected by the management is not void.

20. The management had given retrenchment notices to 11 employees in the month of December, 1968 and they were retrenched with effect from 31-1-1969 and the union has contended that there were no valid reasons for the management to effect the retrenchment and the retrenchment was mala fide. Regarding the retrenchment of the two workers in question it is contended that because they were trade union leaders the management deliberately selected them for retrenchment in preference to others and it amounted to victimization and the retrenchment is not justified.

21. The management has denied these allegations and have contended that the working of the Mormugao branch was not economical. Formerly it was the practice to engage contractor's Labour for sampling purposes and as the system was prevailing the company was put to loss and hence after the strike the management decided to take over the sampling work and they introduced sampling assistants and have reorganized

the working and appointed sampling assistants and because of the reorganization they has to effect the retrenchment.

The management has examined Shri Karnik who was the Branch Manager at Goa in the year 1968. He has stated :

"I effected retrenchment in the staff of the company 11 employees. They were drivers, peons, sample boys, junior samplers, one senior sampler, laboratory boys and chemists. This retrenchment was effected as the company suffered heavy losses."

Regarding the sampling work of the company and the introduction of sampling assistants he has stated :—

"The work which our sampling assistants are doing was done in two stages (1) Contractor's labour doing operations from board until 60 mesh and (2) 60 mesh to 100 mesh in laboratory by the so called sample boys with us."

He has further stated :

"The company reorganized the sampling and crushing and pulverizing operations. Because of the system of employing contractors we were suffering heavy losses and we had to change the system. Formerly there was a contractors' system prevalent. We engaged sampling assistants on our pay roll. Initially we employed about 30 sampling assistance on minimum guarantee. These assistants were given the duty of sampling on board bringing the samples to the shore carrying the samples to the crushing shed and systematically reduce the gross sample by means of jaw crusher roll crusher and a grinder."

This evidence clearly shows that as the company was suffering losses by engaging the contractors' labour their thought of reorganizing the operations and had to effect retrenchment in the sampling department.

22. This case of the management is supported by the evidence of the Union itself. Shri Nazarkar has in his examination in chief stated that the sampling for this company was done by the workmen of the contractor Carvalho, and the company took over the operation of sampling from the year 1967 and about four or five months after the departmentalisation of the work formerly done by the contractor he was removed. This was in December 1968. He has further stated :

"In the year 1968 the work of crushing was more than in the year 1964. The number of ships had increased. Powdery ore is also converted from 60 mesh to 100 mesh. It is correct to say that till the year 1968 Carvalho's labourers were used for filling the samples into the bags and labelling them. It is correct to say that the bags were brought to the shore and taken to the shed of Carvalho by his men. It is correct to say that the powder was crushed to 60 mesh in Carvalho's shed and we were receiving these packets."

23. Thus it is clear that the practice of engaging contractors' labour for sampling purposes was in vogue. The manager has stated that because the company was running in loss they reorganized the working and introduced sampling assistants and I do not think that anybody will be able to find fault with the management if they took this step in the interests of the business. Shri Ramesh Desai who appears for the management has invited my attention to the ruling reported in 1963 II LLJ page 87 and 1970 II LLJ 429. In the first ruling it has been observed :—

"Once it is conceded that there was an occasion for effecting economy the conclusion would be inescapable that the conduct of the employer in closing one department and dividing its work amongst its other employees could not be reasonably characterized as improper or as amounting to an unfair labour practice."

Their Lordships of the Supreme Court in the second ruling reported in 1970 II LLJ 429 (M/s Parry and Co. Ltd. v. P. C. Pal) have observed :

"It is within the managerial discretion of an employer to organize and arrange his business in the manner

the employer considers best. If a scheme for such reorganization results in surplusage employees no employer is expected to carry in the burden of economic dead weight and retrenchment has to be accepted as inevitable. The legislature reorganized this position and therefore provided by section 25F compensation to soften the blow of hardship resulting from employees being thrown out of employment for no fault of his. It was held that it was not the function of the Tribunal to go into the question whether such scheme was profitable or not or whether it should have been adopted by the employer or not. It was also held to be beyond the competence of the Tribunal to go into the question of profitability of company's decision to reorganize its business."

In view of these rulings also it shall have to be held that it was purely within the discretion of the management to plan or organize their business and it cannot be said that the retrenchment effected on account of reorganization would be improper.

24. Though it is contended that the employee Shri Nagvonkar was selected for retrenchment in preference to other workmen to victimize and terrorise other workers as he was a trade union leader there is absolutely no evidence to show that Shri Nagvonkar was a trade union worker and the management had selected him as he was doing union work. Shri Nair who appeared for the workmen had asked questions to Shri Nagvonkar about his joining the union and his work. He has stated :

"I joined the union 1966-67 to get D. A. etc. I did not join the union alone but the whole staff joined the union. When I say D. A. I meant better conditions."

He has further stated that there was no development between me and the management after my joining the union. The management came to know that I had joined the union.

Q. What happened when the management came to know that you had joined the union ?

A. Nothing happened."

This itself will show that there was no question of the company being displeased on account of his joining the union or any trade union activities of Shri Nagvonkar and there is no substance in the contention that the retrenchment was effected as a result of victimization. It cannot be ignored that the management has not effected retrenchment of only these two employees. But they have retrenched in all 11 employees of different categories and it shall have to be held that the retrenchment effected is justified and there is no question of mala fides and the further question is whether the retrenchment of the two employees is in order and proper.

25. The workman Shri Nazarkar was employed by the company in the year 1964. He was working in the laboratory and was retrenched in the year 1968. The union has alleged that the company had discontinued the contractors' system and had introduced sampling assistants in their service during the month of August 1968. The work of the sampling assistants and that of the sampling boys of the contractors' labour is the same. The workman Shri Nazarkar and the other employee Shri Shetty who was also retrenched were appointed and worked as sample boys. The company employed about 30 sampling assistants and as Shri Nazarkar and Shri Shetty were working since 1964 the retrenchment was illegal and unjustified.

26. The management has contended that they had reorganized the sampling, crushing and pulverizing operations of the sampling department as the company was suffering very heavy losses by employing the contractors labour. They have denied the union's allegations and have contended that the work of sampling assistants is not the same as that of the sample boys of the contractors' labour and though Shri Nazarkar was at the time of the appointment styled as a sample boy he was working in the laboratory and not as a sample boy. Because of the reorganization of the sampling department the two boys could not be employed because

of their service conditions and nature of the work and the retrenchment was proper.

27. I have already discussed the evidence about the reorganization of the sampling department effected by the company. Upto the month of August 1968 the contractors' labour was prevalent. The contractors labourers known as sample boys were assisting in the sampling work upto 60 mesh but the company introduced the system of having their own sampling assistants who were doing the whole work upto 100-mesh. The Manager Shri Kamark has given the duties of sampling assistants and has stated :—

"We engaged sampling assistants on our pay roll. Initially we employed about 30 sampling assistants on minimum guarantee. These assistants were given the duty of sampling on board bringing the samples to the shore carrying the samples to the crushing shed and systematically reduce the gross sample by means of jaw crusher roll crusher and a grinder"

When he was specifically asked in cross-examination by Shri Nair about the work of sampling prior to the introduction of sampling assistants he has stated :—

"The work which our sampling assistants are doing was done in two stages. (1) Contractors' labour doing operations from board until 60 mesh, and (2) 60 mesh to 100 mesh in laboratory by the so-called sample boys with us. I have stated 'so-called' because it was a trade term. In our establishment we were calling them as sample boys and designated them as sample boys and the general term sample boys was used commonly in the Mormugao Harbour to the contractors' Labour."

28. Thus it is clear that according to this evidence the contractors labour who were known as sample boys were doing the work on board and upto 60 mesh crushing while the sampling assistants have to do that work in addition to the work of 60 mesh to 100 mesh and it cannot be said that the work of the sampling assistants and sample boys are the same.

The evidence of Shri Nazarkar if scrutinized carefully would also support the management's case that the sample boys were doing the work upto 60 mesh. Shri Nazarkar has stated :

"It is correct to say that till the year 1968 Carvalho's labourers were used for filling the samples into the bags and labelling them. It is correct to say that the bags were brought to the shore and taken to the shed of Carvalho by his men. It is correct to say that the powder was crushed to 60 mesh in Carvalho's shed and we were receiving these packets."

Thus it is clear that the work of Shri Nazarkar and Shri Shetty started after the receipt of the 60 mesh powder from the contractor Carvalho and it further shows that it was not the main duty of Nazarkar to do the work on board the vessel or pack the samples and fill them and bring them to the shore and the shed. He has further stated :—

"It is true to say that before the shed was constructed the work of crushing the sample to 60 mesh was done by the contractor Carvalho."

He has further stated :—

"It is correct to say that when the labourers were taken over by the company the work in the shed started."

29. The company has alleged that Shri Nazarkar was doing the work in the laboratory and his main work was to crush sample powder 60 mesh to 100 mesh and he was neither a sample boy nor doing the work of sampling assistant. Shri Kamath the Chief Chemist of the company has in his evidence stated that two sampling assistants A. Nazarkar and B. Shetty were retrenched. They were working in the laboratory. They were making in the laboratory samples from 40 mesh size to 100 mesh size and per day they were making 5 to 15 samples and on an average about six or seven.

seven. For converting 40 mesh to 100 mesh one sample would take about 15 minutes. Shri Karnik has also stated that Nazarkar and Shetty were doing the work of powdering 60 mesh sample upto 100 mesh in the laboratory. The evidence of Shri Nazarkar will also show that his main duty was to crush powder from 60 mesh to 100 mesh and do other work in the laboratory. He has stated in his examination in chief :—

"I was taken for employment for doing the crushing work and washing the breakers and taking out the acid in the laboratory"

He has further stated :—

"When I joined I was doing the work of crushing in the laboratory. I was crushing from 60 mesh to 100 mesh and above. I was doing the crushing work with the agate mortar system. About 2-1/2 years thereafter the company introduced a grinder for crushing and about a year thereafter the company installed the crushing shed."

Thus it is clear that the work of crushing done by him was from 60 to 100 mesh and it was first done with agate mortar, and it cannot be said that his main work was that of sample boy as was done by the labour of the contractors.

Shri Karnik the Manager of the company was asked as to why the two boys could not be retained in service. He has stated :—

"The two boys could not be employed in the crushing shed firstly because their service conditions of the sampling assistants were different than those of the boys and secondly after doing the initial crushing which was a matter of about half a day or so depending on the vessel these sampling assistants had enough time to also do the pulverising by the grinder."

30. In the beginning the company had engaged 30 sampling assistants on daily wages and with minimum guarantee. Naturally the conditions were quite different and the company thought it proper to retrench the two boys and the union's case that the two boys were senior sampling assistants and they should not be retrenched cannot be accepted. The company had reorganized the sampling department and the sample crushing and pulverizing operation. The management has exercised their discretion in the interests of the business. There is no question of following the retrenchment rule of last come first go in the case of Nazarkar and it shall have to be held that the retrenchment of Nazarkar is in order and is justified.

31. As regards the other workman Shri Nagvonkar the management has alleged that though he was a senior sampler the company retrenched him when they reorganized the sampling department without following the rule of last come first go for justifiable reasons in the interests of the business. It has contended that Shri Nagvonkar was irregular in attendance. He used to come to duty drunk and was not able to carry out his responsibility. His work was not satisfactory. The steamers he had handled were taken in international arbitration and because of his mishandling the company also was penalised by the M.M.T.C. and his retrenchment though senior is justified. On the contrary the union has contended that Shri Nagvonkar was taken for retrenchment deliberately as he was a trade union leader.

32. The Manager of the company Shri Karnik has in his evidence given the reasons for the retrenchment of Shri Nagvonkar and has stated :

"Very often when he was needed most he used to be absent or he used to apply for leave at short notice. For absence without prior sanction he used to give reasons by subsequent applications. He used to come to duty after taking some alcoholic drink. Very often he reported late for duty. He was unable to carry out his responsibility at Karwar and Belligeri whenever he was sent there. He was caught on his score a couple of times and on tendering oral apology the management gave him chance to improve. Once he was asked to give written explanation which was found to be unsatisfactory,

and hence he was considered for retrenchment. I have written the confidential record at that time."

He has further stated :—

"In the season of 1965-66 he was sent on duty at outposts such as Karwar and Belligeri, and the steamers handled by him went into international arbitration for quality differences. In 1967-68 season he handled two ships which also gave unsatisfactory results at destination and the company was penalised and they suspended allocation to the company for about two or three months."

33. If the evidence of Shri Karnik is believed it shall have to be held that the company has retrenched the services of Shri Nagvonkar though senior for justifiable reasons. Shri Karnik is an employee of the company. When the retrenchment was effected, he was working as Branch Manager. Nothing has been alleged against him as to why he should give false evidence against another employee of the company. It is not in dispute that Shri Nagvonkar was deputed to Karwar and Belligeri where he had handled the ships in 1965-66 and 1967-68. It is the duty of the sampler to select the sample ore when the ships are being loaded and finding the percentage of the fines in the samples make a report and issue instructions to the exporter. Shri Nagvonkar has stated:

"The sampler cannot control the percentage of fines. Only he can report to the office. If the percentage of fines is more than the stipulated limit then I have to make a report to my office. At Karwar, Belligeri and Hospet if I notice more percentage of fines it was my duty to make a report to the office as well as to the party concerned. At Karwar it was my duty to carry out screen tests every day of the cargo loaded to see that fines percentage does not exceed. At Karwar when I was testing percentage of fines I was to fill in a form. It was screen test report. It was my duty at Karwar, Hospet etc. to send the daily test report from Karwar etc. to Vasco and from Vasco it was to go to party concerned. The importance of the fines test was because there was a contract of the shipper with the M.M.T.C. At those three places the tolerable limit of the fines was 10 per cent. It is correct to say that at destination the cargo should not exceed 10 per cent fines and for getting that tolerable percentage at destination I had at these three places put the tolerable limit at 3 to 4 per cent less that is 6 per cent to 7 per cent. If I find in my screen test 8 to 9 per cent I would inform the party concerned also to change the cargo and take good quality. It is correct to say that the daily screen test is to be taken at the three places and the report is to be sent to the office and the party concerned to see that the tolerable limit does not exceed 6 to 7 per cent."

34. This evidence of Shri Nagvonkar will give the nature of the duties which he was required to perform when he was deputed at the outstations. In addition to this screening test he had also the duty to inspect the cargo. He has stated :—

"Besides pointing the sample and getting it drawn and filled in I had the responsibility to inspect the cargo. I was to inspect the ore because it was to be exported. By inspection of cargo I mean testing the cargo and seeing whether the cargo is good or bad. Good cargo gives more percentage of iron ore and bad cargo gives less percentage. We used to mention all particular percentage i.e. size of ore."

35. It appears from the evidence that when Shri Nagvonkar was deputed in the year 1965-66 he had not handled the ships Amidive and Neprijit properly and had not taken the required test. When he was cross-examined on this point he has given halting replies and has stated :—

"I remember that I had handled the steamers S. S. Neprijit and Amidive at Belligeri. I again say I do not remember Amidive. It was in 1965-66. I am shown the report dated 13-11-1965. It is in

my handwriting and bears my signature. Is in respect of Amedeo."

The inspection report of Amedeo shows that the shippers were M.M.T.C. and the supplier was Messrs. Shamalsha Girdhari & Co., and the loading work was going on from 8-11 to 13-11. Similarly the report on Neprijit will show that the loading work was going on from 1-11-1965 to 6-11-1965 and in all the goods were about 19,400 tons. In his cross-examination Shri Nagvonkar has admitted that the reports were in his handwriting and his further stated:

"These reports show that on the first day itself the below 2" size ore was above 15 per cent. It is correct to say that it was on the fourth day that I took action and sent a letter to check the percentage of ore of below 2" size."

It appears that due to the excess of the fines in the vessel Amedeo the M.M.T.C. had made representations and the matter was taken to arbitration. The management had produced their letter dated 1st March, 1966 to the MMTC in respect of Amedeo. Below this letter they have written the substance of the complaint made by the M.M.T.C. It is:

"The MMTC wrote to us as follows:

"On account of difference in Fe content being exceeded 1 per cent our foreign buyers have decided to refer the above case to umpire analysis and as such we are required immediately to forward the loading port samples to M/s. Pattinson & Stead, Middlesbrough, England."

36. When the officers of the company had been to Belligeri Shri Nagvonkar was not found on duty on two occasions and a notice was issued to him. In this notice which is dated 30-3-1966 the management has after referring to the absence of Shri Nagvonkar stated:—

"We feel that you have been working since the beginning of the season in this haphazard manner which has resulted in Government cargo going into international arbitration. This is a serious dereliction and negligence on your part and we therefore must demand from you an explanation for your conduct. Failing satisfactory explanation we will have no alternative other than to terminate your services."

Shri Karnik has stated that the explanation given by Shri Nagvonkar was not satisfactory.

37. As regards the contention of the management that because of his mishandling the ships in the year 1966-67 the company was penalised the company has produced the dock reports of the ships Libertas, Tharros and the complaint made by the M.M.T.C. It is clear from the dock reports that the workman Shri Nagvonkar had handled the ships Libertas and Tharros in the months of April and May 1968. The report further shows that the Libertas was to sail from Karwar to Yugoslavia with a cargo of about 9680 tons. The M.M.T.C. has made the complaint on 21-8-1968 and have stated:

"that the reason as to why you allowed loading of the first lot of 8000 tons with 9 per cent fines from B.D. stocks is again not understandable. Apparently there has been negligence on the part of your staff posted at Karwar to look after this work."

We have received a serious complaint from our buyers in respect of this vessel. They have also taken up the matter with our Chairman expressing their concern at such a high percentage of fines. According to the results declared at the destination (in consultation with your overseas correspondents) the fines have analysed 19.60 per cent as against the loading port result of 8.58 per cent.

You would kindly recall that the necessity to exercise strict and proper supervision on the fine content of this stock of ore was emphasised to your representatives on more than a couple of occasions and also in our letters of 12th and 18th March, 1968; but we are disappointed to note that your performance has been far from satisfactory. The de-

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fault in the quality of the ore as revealed at the destination has brought a bad name to our Corporation; and the buyers have levelled severe criticism against us.

Having regard to the above considerations, we have as already informed verbally decided to suspend allocation of sampling/analysis work to you for a period of three months with effect from 1st August, 1968; and to reduce your share of work proportionately."

38. Shri Nagvonkar was cross-examined by the management in respect of his performance in handling these two ships. He has stated:—

"I do not remember if I have handled the vessel S. S. THARROS AND S.S. LIBERTAS in 1968-69. I am shown the dock reports in respect of these two vessels. I now remember that I had handled these vessels. I am not aware if on account of these two vessels our company work at Karwar was suspended by Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.

It is not correct to say that I had not carried out the daily screen test in respect of these two vessels. I see the dock report of the vessel and say that the vessel was under loading from 12-4-1968 to 26-4-1968 (15 days) and the total quantity loaded was 14834 long tons. I admit that in the report I have stated that I have taken only three tests. The vessel Libertas was under loading from 21-4-1968 to 1-5-1968 and the quantity loaded was 10,000 tons. I have taken only two tests during these 10 days. I am shown the report of the two screen tests. They bear my signature."

Considering this evidence and the nature of the duties stated by him as mentioned earlier it shall have to be held that he has not carried out the screen tests as required and it is also clear that the increase in the percentage of fines must be as a result of his negligence.

39. It appears that the management had given notice to Shri Nagvonkar and asked for his explanation about the work done by him on LIBERTAS AND THARROS and after considering his explanation had sent him a letter dated 24-9-1968. In this letter they have clearly stated that they have not been convinced by the explanation given by him. They have brought to his notice how he had been negligent and not carried out his duties properly and have finally stated:—

"These omissions on your part are of a serious nature. We are, however, instead of taking drastic steps hereby warning you that in future instructions given by office should be followed strictly and if any laxity is shown we will have to terminate your services."

40. This incident has taken place in the month of September 1968. The management has reorganized the sampling department in the month of December 1968 and have effected retrenchment. It appears that the company had asked for a report from the branch manager and Shri Karnik who was manager of the branch had made a confidential report. The Manager has produced the report dated 16/12. In this report Shri Karnik had written what he found from the record and what he observed about the work of Shri Nagvonkar. It mentions about his irregular attendance, coming to duty after taking alcoholic drink and his inability to carry out responsibility and finally observed:—

"For the reasons given above I am of the opinion that while effecting retrenchment from the category in which he is working although he is not junormost he would be retrenched."

and subsequently the company issued notice dated 13-12-1968 to 11 employees including Shri Nagvonkar and considering the evidence it shall have to be held that the company had valid reasons to retrench Shri Nagvonkar though he was not the junormost.

41. Shri Nair appearing for Shri Nagvonkar has made a grievance that the evidence in respect of the allegations

made by the company should not be believed. The management had not given these reasons in their written statement and it is an after thought. It is true that the management had not in their written statement given the various reasons as stated in evidence. However, it is not in dispute that the union had examined their witnesses and in the cross-examination of Shri Nagvonkar the management has produced all these documents and had cross-examined him. Subsequently they led evidence and it cannot be said that the union had no opportunity to meet the case. Nor did Shri Nair request the Tribunal to permit him to examine witnesses for rebutting the case of the management. Moreover the evidence in respect of the work done by Shri Nagvonkar is documentary and there is no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the management about the performance of Shri Nagvonkar.

42. Shri Nair appearing for the workmen has argued that the company had granted all the leave application of Shri Nagvonkar. The drunken state affair had taken place long before and the circumstances should not have weighed with the management. The management has at the instance of the union produced the applications made by Shri Nagvonkar for leave. From these applications it can not be said that the employee had first remained absent and subsequently given the reasons and obtained sanction. Moreover the management has granted all the applications and the leave was sanctioned to him and I do not think that any grievance can be made about leave applications. However, from the number of leave applications of made in the year 1968 it can be said he had developed a habit of taking leave often. However, this in itself can not be a ground for retrenchment. But this was one of the circumstances considered by the company and will not effect the justifiability of the retrenchment.

43. As regards the allegations about coming drunk Shri Nagvonkar has accepted the allegations about his irregular behaviour and his drunken-ness and has stated:—

"I deeply repent for my past behaviour that is of non-punctuality and drinking while on duty. Sir I request you to give me only a chance to prove you my repentance. If I am given the chance I assure you that I will prove I am most worthy of your confidence."

This evidence of the employee supports the management's contentions about irregular attendance and drunken-ness and the management has properly taken into consideration his behaviour with other circumstances.

44. Shri Nair has also invited my attention to the ruling reported in 1960 1 LLJ 5504 (Swadesamitran Ltd., and their workmen) in which it has been observed:—

"If a case for retrenchment is made out, it would normally be for the employer to decide which of the employees should be retrenched there can be no doubt that the ordinary industrial rule of retrenchment is 'last come first go' and where other things are equal this has to be followed by the employer employer make take into account considerations

However, in this ruling itself it has been stated that the management can depart from this rule in appropriate cases. Their lordships have observed:—

"No doubt it is open to the employer to depart from the said rule for valid and sufficient reasons. The employer may take into account considerations of efficiency and trustworthy character of the employees and if he is satisfied that a person with a long service is in efficient unreliable or habitually irregular in the discharge of his duties it would be open to him to retrench his services while retaining in his employment employees who are more efficient, reliable and regular though they may be junior in service to the retrenched workman."

45. I have discussed the evidence and stated the reasons why the management thought of effecting retrenchment. They reorganized the sampling crushing and pulverizing operations of the sampling department and they were justified in effecting the retrenchment. In the case of Shri Nazarkar there is no question of the violation of the rule of retrenchment about 'last come first go' and he was retrenched because of the reorganization and introduction of sampling

assistants and his services were not required. In the case of Shri Nagvonkar it is clear that the management has considered his past performance. In the year 1968 due to his negligence the company had been penalised. The M.M.T.C. had suspended its allocation and it shall have to be held that the management had valid reasons for departing from the rule of last come first go in respect of Shri Nagvonkar. There is no question of mala fides in retrenching either of these employees and it shall have to be held that the retrenchment of both these employees is in order and is justified and they are not entitled to any relief. Hence my award accordingly.

No order as to costs.

A. T. ZAMBRE, Presiding Officer

[No.29/38/69-LWI-III/P&D]

New Delhi, 19th October, 1973

S.O. 3075.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Arbitrators in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Messrs. Tulsidas Khimji Private Limited, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on the 4th October, 1973.

IN THE MATTER OF AN ARBITRATION BETWEEN
MESSRS. TULSIDAS KHIJJI PRIVATE LIMITED,
BOMBAY, AND THEIR WORKMEN REPRESENTED
BY THE TRANSPORT AND DOCK WORKERS' UNION
BOMBAY.

Appearances :

Mr. A. T. Joshi, Labour Adviser with Mr. Shantu Kar-sands for the Company.

Mr. H. K. Sowani, Advocate, with Mr. I. S. Sawant for the Union.

AWARD

By an agreement under sub-section (1) of Section 10A of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947, the following dispute has been referred to us for arbitration.

"What should be the quantum of bonus that is payable to the workmen of Messrs. Tulsidas Khimji Private Limited, in respect of the years 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 in addition to the usual and customary bonus of one month's total wages for each year?"

The agreement has been published in the Gazette of India, dated 6th August, 1973.

There was a bonus dispute between the parties for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64, which was referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay. Against a preliminary order of the Tribunal, the Company filed a writ petition in the Bombay High Court. During the pendency of this petition, the parties came to an agreement by which a lump sum of Rs. 25,000 was agreed to be paid to the workmen as bonus in respect of the years 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, in addition to the customary bonus of one month's wages which was paid by the Company at every Diwali.

It was also agreed that the dispute for the four years 1968-69 to 1971-72 be referred to arbitration. Pending the arbitration proceedings, the Company agreed to pay to the workmen against their claim for bonus for these four years an amount of Rs. 1,75,000 as an on-account payment against the bonus claims and dispute for the four years. In the agreement, it was stated, "As the payment of this amount of Rs. 1,75,000 is an on-account payment, it will be subject to a set-off or set-on in accordance with the Award of the Arbitrators or the Umpire, as the case may be, provided that the parties agree that such set-off act-off or set-on shall apply in each year to such amount only, as may exceed the amount of bonus equivalent to 8.33 per cent in each year".

In the statement of claim filed on behalf of the workmen by the Transport and Dock Workers' Union, the Union asked for certain particulars in respect of the accounts for the four years from the Company, after which the Union would file its calculations. In its reply the Company stated that the Union has not set-out any fact which led to believe that the accounts were inaccurate. However, during the hearing, the Company supplied written information relevant to the queries by the Union. The accounts have been filed with a request that they be kept confidential.

At the hearing before us, several points raised by the parties were discussed and several documents were shown to the Union by the Company to satisfy it on its queries. These documents were also shown to us. The parties have filed their respective calculations, according to the formula of the Bonus Act. During the course of hearing, several points were raised at first, but, later on, after perusal of the documents and after hearing the explanation given by the other side, some of them were given up. Only three points were pressed. We now propose to consider them.

The Union has in its calculations added, to the profit, the bonus paid to the two full time Directors, and has urged that the allocable surplus cannot include the bonus to Directors. On behalf of the Company, it has been urged that the specified amounts of bonus have been paid under the terms of the agreement with them and it must be allowed as expenditure. We agree that as the bonus paid to the full time Directors was payable under an agreement with them they have to be allowed as expenditure but the bonus to the Directors cannot be included in the allocable surplus which is payable only to the employees eligible under the Bonus Act. The Union has in its calculations on bonus added to the available surplus the saving of tax on bonus paid to the Directors. Under the proviso to section 5 of the Bonus Act only the saving of tax on bonus paid to employees in the preceding year has to be added to the available surplus, the saving of tax on bonus to the Directors cannot be added to the available surplus for increasing the bonus to the employees.

The Union disputed the figures of amounts paid to charities in each year and has added them to the gross Profit in its calculations. The Company has supplied the break-up of these figures which include donations admissible under the Income Tax Act and also donations not so admissible. When these figures were supplied, Mr. Sowani for the Union argued that since only 50 per cent of the donations is admissible under the Income Tax Act, only 50 per cent of these figures should be allowed as expenditure. Under the first Schedule to the Bonus Act donations in excess of the "amounts admissible" for Income Tax are to be added to the profit for the purpose of arriving at the available surplus. We are of the opinion that though for fiscal purposes 50 per cent of these donations is allowed as expenditure, for computing the income tax liability, since the donations were in respect of charities admissible for tax purposes under the Income Tax Act, the entire donations have to be allowed as expenditure, for the purpose of making calculations of bonus under the Bonus Act.

The last point in dispute is in respect of the applicability of the proviso to Section 5. This proviso came into force in 1969 and applies to any accounting year beginning on any date in the year 1968 and subsequent years. The effect of that proviso is to require the saving of tax on bonus paid or payable for the next year. The union has in its calculations for each year added to the available surplus the saving of tax on bonus for that year. It has been argued by Mr. Sowani that as the Company's practice has been to debit the bonus paid for the year as expenditure in that year the words in the proviso "preceding year" should be construed as the "same year". In the alternative it was argued that calculations for the years 1969-70, 1970-71 and 1971-72 the rebate of tax on bonus payable for the preceding year should be added to the available surplus, and for the year 1968-69 the rebate of tax on the bonus paid for 1967-68 should be added to the available surplus. In the calculations filed for the Company the rebate of tax on bonus for the preceding year is added to the available surplus for 1969-70 1970-71 and 1971-72, but the rebate of tax on bonus paid for 1967-68 is not added to the available surplus for 1968-69. This is based on the agreement that as there was a settlement of bonus for the 4 years 1964-65

to 1967-68, the bonus was not paid on the basis of calculations as per formula of the Act, the proviso to Section 5 is inapplicable so as to effect the bonus for 1968-69. In the alternative it was urged that if the Union's contention is accepted the bonus calculations according to the formula would have to be made, with set-off and set-on for the four years 1964-65 to 1967-68. Bonus calculations purporting to be in accordance with the formula for these four years have been filed to show that having regard to the set-off calculations, the Company would be entitled to a set-off for the year 1968-69. It has been further urged that the words "preceding year" cannot be construed as the same year in the proviso to Section 5.

We are of the view that as the bonus dispute for the four years 1964-65 to 1967-68 was settled, it would not be proper to re-open bonus calculations according to the formula of the Act for these years. The intention of the proviso to Section 5 was to give a benefit to workers by requiring the saving of tax on bonus paid or payable in the preceding year to be added to the available surplus for the succeeding year. The words "preceding year" cannot be interpreted to mean the same year, but the saving on tax on bonus paid to the employees for 1967-68 will have to be added to the available surplus for the accounting year 1968-69.

In the result our calculations are as per Confidential Exhibit 'B', from which is seen that the total bonus amount payable to employees for the respective years works out as follows :—

1968—69	Rs.	68, 270
1969—70	Rs.	90, 398
1970—71	Rs.	1,19,802
1971—72	Rs.	1,86, 744
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Total	Rs.	4, 65, 214

The Company has paid an aggregate sum of Rs. 4,54,005 *pro rata* to the employees as bonus for these 4 years. This includes Rs. 1,75,000 paid under the agreement referred to above. (An amount of Rs. 86,877 was paid in 1971-72 and is included in Rs. 1,74,031 paid in 1971-72. The balance of Rs. 88,123 has been paid in 1972-73). It is agreed by the parties that the award of bonus for the four years be of a composite amount payable *pro rata* to the employees as was done by the parties for the bonus of Rs. 1,75,000 paid on account under the settlement referred to above.

The balance of bonus payable to the employees concerned is, therefore, Rs. 11,209. We direct that this amount be paid to the employees *pro rata* subject to the provisions of the Bonus Act, within a period of one month from the date of publication of this Award in the Government of India Gazette.

M. R. MEHER
21-9-1973.

L. P. DAVE
ARBITRATORS.

[No. L-31013/3/73-P&D]

V. SANKARALINGAM, Under Secy.

(एनबीएस विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 27 सितम्बर, 1973

का. आ. 3076.—निष्कान्त सम्पत्ती प्रशासन अधिनियम, 1950 (1950 की 31) की धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रवृत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इसका द्वारा क्षेत्रीय बन्दावस्त आयुक्त (केन्द्रीय) के कार्यालय में बन्दावस्त अधिकारी, श्री एम. बी. भल्ला को उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अन्तर्गत निष्कान्त सम्पत्ती उप-अभिरक्षक का सौंपें गए कार्यों को करने के

लिए गुजरात राज्य के लिए निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति उप-अभिरक्षक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 7(2)/ए.आर.जी./प्रशासन सेल/73]

जय किशन अहलूवालिया, संयुक्त निदेशक

(Department of Rehabilitation)

New Delhi, the 27th September, 1973

S.O. 3076.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Central Government hereby appoints for the Gujarat State, Shri M. B. Bhalla, Settlement Officer in the Office of Regional Settlement Commissioner (Central) as Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property for the purpose of discharging the duties imposed on such officer by or under the said act.

[No. 7(2)/ARG/Admn. Cell/73]

J. K. AHLUWALIA, Jt. Director.

नई दिल्ली, 11 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3077.—विरथापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 की 44) की धारा 34 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (4) और धारा 33 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रयोग की जाने वाली शक्तियों का श्री जी. सी. मोघा, उप-मुख्य बन्दावस्त आयुक्त द्वारा भी प्रयोग किया जाएगा परन्तु, इसके लिए यह शर्त होगी कि श्री मोघा भारत सरकार के श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (पुनर्वास विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 1866 दिनांक 5 मई, 1970 द्वारा उन्हें मुख्य बन्दावस्त आयुक्त की शक्तियाँ सौंपे जाने के कारण, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23 और धारा 24 के अन्तर्गत अपने ही द्वारा पारित किए गए आदेश के संबंध में इनमें से किसी भी शक्ति का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे।

[संख्या 29/5/73/विशेष सेल/एस.एस.-4]

ध. कृष्ण अय्यर, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th October, 1973

S.O. 3077.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (Act 44 of 1954) and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) No. S.O. 134, dated the 8th December, 1971, the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under section 33 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by the State Government of Maharashtra in respect of the lands and properties within that State and forming part of the 'Compensation Pool.'

[No. 2(8) Spl. Cell/69-SS-IV.]

D. N. ASIJA, Under Secy.

sation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under sub-section (4) of section 24 and section 33 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by Shri G. C. Mogha, Deputy Chief Settlement Commissioner, subject to the condition that he shall not exercise any of such powers in relation to an order passed by him under section 23 and section 24 of the aforesaid Act by virtue of delegation of powers of the Chief Settlement Commissioner to him by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) No. S.O. 1866, dated the 5th May, 1970.

[No. 29/5/73-Spl. Cell/SSIV.]

D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 15 अक्टूबर, 1973

का. आ. 3078.—विरथापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर एवं पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 34 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए तथा भारत सरकार, श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय (पुनर्वास विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 134 दिनांक 8 सितम्बर, 1971 का आंशिक संशोधन करते हुए इसके द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार निर्देश देती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 33 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रयोग की जा सकने वाली शक्तियाँ 'मुआवजा पूल' के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि तथा परिसम्पत्तियों के संबंध में महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा भी महाराष्ट्र राज्य में प्रयोग की सकेंगी।

[संख्या 2(8) विशेष सेल/69-एस.एस.-4]

डी. एन. असीजा, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th October, 1973

S.O. 3078.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section of section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (Act 44 of 1954) and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation (Department of Rehabilitation) No. S.O. 134, dated the 8th December, 1971, the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it under section 33 of the said Act shall be exercisable also by the State Government of Maharashtra in respect of the lands and properties within that State and forming part of the 'Compensation Pool.'

[No. 2(8) Spl. Cell/69-SS-IV.]

D. N. ASIJA, Under Secy.